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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXIII.--NO. 37 VICTORIA B. C FRIDAY JANUARY 19 1900 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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Roquefort, Gorgonzola, Stilton and Full Cream Cheese.
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Have endorsed our popularity with the public in offering wonderful bargains in Groceries, and you are invited to help yourself to any extent.
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Fresh Island Eggs, 35c. dozen.
Apples, - - - $1.00 box
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Malt-Nutrine, a non-alcoholic Tonic, makes Blood, Makes Flesh.
See our windows for Saturday Bargains
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FINE WALL PAPERS.
To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS at greatly reduced prices.
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Dynamos for Electric Lighting
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THE FURNITURE IS ALMOST NEW AND OF GOOD QUALITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
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Furnished or unfurnished houses to rent.
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Just Received Several Cars—Ask for Prices on Our Dock.
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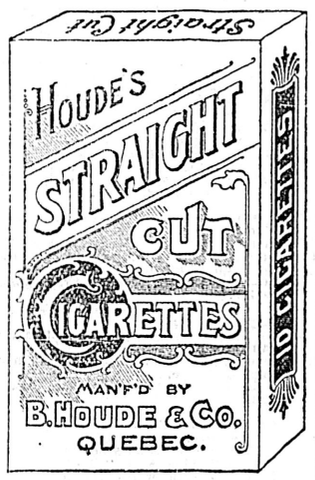

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THE CUTHBERT BROWNE CO., LTD.
Two Storey Residence and Two Lots near Jubilee Hospital.
Wednesday. January 31st, 1900
AT 11 A.M.
At the salesrooms of the Cuthbert, Browne Co., Ltd., 37 and 39 Langley street, in the city of Victoria, B.C., by Herbert Cuthbert, Auctioneer,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ.:
Lots Seventeen and Eighteen and Improvements, Block Three, sub-division of sub-lot Number Seventy-one, Fernwood Estate, City of Victoria, B.C., according to plan 420.
Terms—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale, balance to be paid within thirty days thereafter. The property is to be sold subject to a reserve bid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to
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Crossing The Tugela.

Warren's Division Appears to Have Borne Brunt of Boers' Resistance.

Enemy Withdrew from Lyttleton After Only Two Shells Had Been Fired.

Buller Reports a Vigorous Bombardment — Severe Fighting at Hand.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 18.—(9:35 p. m.)—The war office has issued the following:

"From Buller, Spearman's Camp, January 18.

"One field artillery, howitzer battery and Lyttleton's Brigade are across the Tugela river at Potgeiter's Drift. The enemy's position is being bombarded by us.

"Five miles higher up Warren has crossed the river by a pontoon 35 yards long. He hopes his forces will by evening have advanced five miles from the river to his right front. The enemy is busily entrenching."

At midnight the war office announced that it had no further news for publication. When questioned with regard to the rumored British victory and the relief of Ladysmith, the officials replied that they had no information to bear out either feature of the rumor, and were inclined to think that serious fighting must precede the relief of the town.

London, Jan. 19.—A special despatch from Durban, dated Wednesday, says: "Advices from Potgeiter's Drift dated yesterday (Tuesday) say that Sir Charles Warren has arrived within 17 miles of Ladysmith, and that British wounded are arriving at Mooi River field hospital by every train from the front, indicating that there has already been severe fighting. No confirmation of the despatch has been received as yet."

LYTTLETON'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Spearman's Farm, Natal, Jan. 18.—(8 a. m.)—Gen. Lyttleton's brigade with a howitzer battery crossed the Tugela river at Potgeiter's Drift on Tuesday, January 16. The water rose above the waists of the men. The Boers fired two shots and then recalled their forces to the trenches, the passage being uninterrupted. The British advanced in skirmishing order, and the small kopjes on the summits were occupied by 6:30 p. m. During the night it rained heavily.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the Boer trenches were vigorously shelled in front of Mount Alice, while the British remained in possession of the kopjes and plain. Heavy mists enveloped the hills, but the naval guns and the howitzer battery made good practice, thoroughly searching the trenches.

On the Boer right a breach was made in a sandbag emplacement, where it is supposed Boer guns had been placed. The cannonade was heavy and continuous, and the Boers were observed leaving the trenches in small parties. The hill facing the British position was shelled next.

Gen. Warren has forced a passage of the Tugela seven miles to the left.

DUNDONALD'S HORSE.

Mount Alice, near Potgeiter's Drift, Natal, Monday, Jan. 15.—The forward movement for the relief of Ladysmith began on Wednesday, January 10, from Frere and Chieveley. Lord Dundonald's mounted brigade, with the Fifth brigade under Gen. Hart, comprising the Dublins, the Connaughts, the Inniskillings and the Border Regiment, proceeded northwesterly to Springfield. The position had previously been thoroughly reconnoitered.

A few miles outside of Frere Lord Dundonald passed targets erected by the Boers to represent a force advancing in skirmishing order. Evidently the Boers had been firing at these from the adjacent hills. Lord Dundonald pushed on, and as the main column advanced it was noticed all were confident.

CONTRABAND FOR DELAGOA.

Shippers Now Favor the French Liners —Germans See No Cause for Quarrelling.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The German press adopts a more quiet tone regarding the seizures of German vessels by Great Britain's warships, printing with satisfaction extracts of a similar tenor from London papers. Owing to the prospect of a speedy settlement satisfactory to Germany, to-morrow's interpellation is expected to be calm and non-sensational.

The Berliner Tageblatt is informed from St. Petersburg that Russian statesmen are trying to get the support of the Franch cabinet for calling an international congress to revise maritime law and to clarify the idea of contraband.

The owners of the Hans Wagger, which was stopped in South African waters on December 19th, by the British gunboat Fearless and ordered to go to Port Elizabeth to unload, were informed that the bark would be released as soon as the search of her cargo had been completed, assuming that no contraband was found.

The papers print a Lisbon despatch announcing that many Portuguese shippers have revoked contracts by the German East Africa line owing to the seizures. They point out that the effect of this is to favor the competing French line, which has not ben molested.

NOT A SAFE PLACE.

London, Jan. 17.—A special despatch from Capetown says Gen. Gatacre has protested to the Boer commandant at Stormberg against allowing wives and daughters of Boer soldiers to reside in or near the camp.

NORTHERN CAPE COLONY.

Little Change in the Situation There—Colonial Rebels Seize a Village.

London, Jan. 19.—Roberts' cables from Capetown, January 18th, as follows:

"Gatacre reports that 300 men of all ranks have been moved from Bushmenshoeck to Hoperberg, and the 77th Field Battery and one company of Mounted Infantry from Sterkstrom to Bushmanshoeck. Otherwise, there is no change in the position."

Sterkstroom, Jan. 18.—Yesterday the Boers blew up three culverts on the Dordrecht line, five miles beyond an outpost of the police camp. The commando at Dordrecht numbers a thousand.

Craddock, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—On Saturday, January 13, the Boers with a commando of colonial rebels occupied Prieska, a village on the Orange river, about 107 miles northwest of De Aar.

Provincial Offer In Question.

Impression at Ottawa That Strathcona's Horse Will Absorb It.

Though Mr. Cotton Says Dominion Government Has the Correct Idea.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The Premier stated to-night that the press despatch from England that the details of organization for Strathcona's Horse had been arranged is not correct. Nothing will be decided until Dr. Borden returns from Halifax. The only thing done is the effort to secure a transport. The Allans have offered the Numidian.

There seems to be a misunderstanding in some quarters respecting the offer made by British Columbia. It is not quite known here whether the government of the province purposes to pay the expense of equipping 100 men as a provincial contingent, or whether the proposition is that they should be included in Strathcona's Horse. British Columbia's offer has been forwarded to England.

When seen last evening Hon. Mr. Cotton said there was no misunderstanding as far as the two governments were concerned. The offer made by the legislature was to provide and equip 100 men and horses and transport them to Halifax. The contingent would be entirely distinct from Strathcona's, the government having pressed that upon the federal authorities.

DISCONTENT IN BOER RANKS.

No Certainty of Rations and Men Chafing Under Hardships of the Campaign.

London, Jan. 18.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marquez, telegraphing yesterday, say:

"An old British resident in the Boer republic, who has just been expelled, informs me that ten per cent. of the Free State commandos are Britishers, or British born, who have been compelled to go to the front.

"The Boers are so disheartened and disappointed that he predicts that a single big reverse would be followed by a wholesale dispersal of the Free Staters, who are disgusted with the Transvaalers.

"They have no money and no foodstuffs, except unground wheat and mealies in the Free State, and the payment of officials' salaries has been suspended.

"In consequence of defective transportation the men at the front go for days without food. Rifle ammunition is running short, and what was condemned by Gen. Joubert at the beginning of the war as dangerous, is now being used.

"A correspodent of the Standard and Diggers' News says that the Boers in Natal are quarrelsome, cantankerous, over weary of waiting, and of the hardships of campaign, and that they criticise their generals.

"Information from Pretoria says the Boer government refuses to accept the claim for licenses made by absentee Outlanders.

"It is difficult to trust to the efficiency of Portuguese control over goods passing through here to the Transvaal. There is little doubt that goods are smuggled over the border, but it is impossible to say whether these are contraband, owing to the fact that the Boers' agents command unlimited money, and that the Portuguese officials can easily be bribed or hoodwinked."

A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Lorenzo Marquez says:

"Numerous foreigners are arriving here in French vessels. They entrain at a station outside the town, and leave at a station before the Transvaal is reached. Then they walk across the border, and rejoin the train. Hundreds have passed through in that way since the outbreak of the war."

Ladysmith And After.

Buller Must Yet Fight Great Battle Before Relief Is Accomplished.

Warning from the Cape That General Rising of Dutch Is Quite Possible.

Yeomanry Sharpshooters Called For—An Immense Shipment of Artillery.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 19.—(4 a. m)—Military critics in affiliation with the war office consider that the expected battle along the wide area south and west of Ladysmith can hardly be delayed beyond to-day. From Durban is it reported that fighting has already begun.

Gen. Buller's forces engaged in the flanking operations across the Tugela are some 13,000 or 14,000 bayonets, 1,200 horses and 40 guns. The disposition of his other 15,000 or 20,000 men is not known, although the assumption is that the whole army will be in action when the hour for combined movement arrives. Three weeks ago he had 30,000 men; considerable reinforcements have since reached him, giving him probably 35,000 men and 80 guns all told.

Estimates of how many guns and men the Boers have to oppose him are mere guess-work. One correspondent mentions Gen. Buller's wheeled transport of 5,000 vehicles which connects him with the rail head, about 30 miles to the rear. Among these vehicles are 30 traction engines, which draw from ten to fifteen wagons each.

Gen. Buller's warning about the misuse of the white flag by the Boers in his proclamation to the troops is considered a rather broad hint to give no quarter. His phrase, "There will be no turning back," is played upon editorially by the morning papers as presaging a cheerful announcement. The absorbing interest felt in the situation in Natal makes other points in the theatre of war seems microscopic. Reinforcements are moving towards Gen. French at Rensburg. With these he is expected to advance.

The war office announces that next week will be embarked 72 guns, 2,710 men and 2,210 horses. This is the largest consignment of artillery ever sent abroad.

The war office invites 500 volunteers to form a sharpshooters' battalion of Yeomanry,

Sir William McCormick says in the Lancet of the 309 wounded in the hospitals visited by him, only eight had been hit by shells. The British losses in killed, wounded and captured up to date are 7,987 officers and men.

London, Jan. 19.—The Capetown correspondent of the Times, discussing Afrikander disloyalty, says: "I believe the sympathy of every Dutchman in South Africa is with the two republics, and that a general rising is still quite possible. However, there is nothing to implicate the Bond party as a whole in an officially organized conspiracy against the Imperial government, although the Bond leaders have winked at or pandered to sedition in order to preserve their popularity.

"The British failures and the appearance of the Boers on British territory have fomented rebellion, but even now a decisive British victory would prevent its further spread."

This correspondent testifies to the value of the services rendered by Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, in an embarrassing position. He speaks less highly of Mr. Hofmeyer, the real leader of the Bond party, and severely condemns the Dutch press of the colony, which he says "is doing its utmost, while keeping on the windy side of the law, to promote rebellion and to envenom racial antagonism."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Freak Politics In Quebec.

One County Acclaims Sending Contingent While Another Endorses Bourassa.

Clifford Sifton on Trial in Winnipeg--Office Grabbing by Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Nomination took place to-day in seven constituencies for bye-elections for the Commons, resulting in four returning by acclamation, while ballotting takes place in three constituencies a week hence. As six out of the seven were formerly held by Liberals with good round majorities the government, of course, make a brave showing. The exception is Sherbrooke, held by the late Hon. W. B. Ives, Conservative, by 257 majority. McIntosh, Conservative, and Le Baron, Liberal, are nominated there.

The greatest interest centres in the event in Winnipeg, where in the face of the majority of 1,100 polled by the late Mr. Jameson, Liberal, at the general election, the Conservatives have put up no candidate. Significant of the political upheaval in the West, neither have the Liberals ventured a candidate, but allow E. D. Martin, openly hostile to Hon. Clifford Sifton, to have the field as an Independent Liberal against Puttee, the Labor candidate. The government are very uneasy about Winnipeg.

The other contest will be in Lotbiniere, a strongly Liberal county, where two members of that party dispute for the honor. They are Messrs. Boisvert and Fortier. The vacancy here was caused by the appointment of Vinfret, the former member to a government position. The same weakness of the Liberals operated in Berthier, where the kicker, Beausoleil, shelved by appointment to a good fat office, is succeeded by J. E. Archambault, like Beausoleil returned unopposed.

Bourassa, who resigned because of the government's action in sending the contingent to Africa, evidently knew what he was about, for he returns by acclamation.

In Vercheres, V. Geoffrion succeeds unopposed to the seat held in his family for a generation. To oppose a Geoffrion would be folly.

Geoffrion, in the course of his address to the electors, said: "I approve unreservedly and with all my heart the attitude taken by Laurier on the question of the Canadian contingent. We should do our share for England in return for services we have received. One contingent has been sent, another is going, and if more are needed we will be ready to send them."

West Ontario, a Liberal stronghold returns Gould by acclamation in succession to the late Speaker Edgar, whose majority exceeded seven hundred.

KRUGER TO McKINLEY.

Naples, Jan. 18.—Mr. Charles E. Macrum, formerly United States consul at Pretoria, who left Lorenzo Marques on December 28, bound for New York, landed here to-day. It is reported that he bears a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley asking the latter to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

DARDANELLE CIGARETTES.

Silver Tips and Plain. The Finest Egyptian Blend.
15c. Per Packet.
HARRY SALMON, The Corner

Oriental Liner In Quarantine.

Monmouthshire Arrives at William Head With Yellow Flag Flying.

Case of Smallpox on Board--Sensational Reports Preceded Her Arrival.

The William Head quarantine station received an unexpected visitor late last night, when the big Oriental steamship Monmouthshire ran in with the yellow flag flying, her course having been altered through the development of a single mild case of smallpox among one of 130 Chinese four days ago. The Monmouthshire was bound for Portland, but Capt. Evans decided that to avoid all risk it would be better to seek the complete appliances of the Dominion quarantine station. The patient (who is able to walk about) will be detained until discharged thoroughly cured; his compatriots will also be held here during the full period of incubation, while the ship will be thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, passing on to Portland in two days' time. Considerabel alarm and excitement were occasioned pending her arrival and the discovery of the facts, through the report from the signal station that it was bubonic plague she was bringing to America. This fortunately proved wholly incorrect, as also the misread signal that she had news of a wreck.

THE TURPEL HOME AGAIN.

Towed From the Coast To Harbor and Leaking Badly.

For the second time since she embarked originally this season in the pursuit of seals, the schooner Sadie Turpel is back in harbor again, this time leaking badly, in which condition she was beached at Clayoquot, towing down from there with the tug Lorne, which dropped her at home once more shortly before three o'clock this morning.

There appears to be a Jonah on the Turpel's cruising this year, and it is now extremely doubtful whether she will essay a third attempt, some days if not weeks being required to put her in thoroughly seaworthy condition. It was probably the Turpel that the operator at Neah Bay reported as a wreck towing in—although she is very far from going on the wreck list for a long time yet.

MARINE NOTES.

Another Vessel Due From Honolulu to Undergo Repairs Here.

Mariners are looking for the arrival from Honolulu of the Star of France, another of the many ships which took coal to the island capital for the United States transports. The Star of France is to undergo repairs here, but first will have to undergo the fumigating process at William Head.

The Queen arrived from San Francisco yesterday at 1:35 p. m., with 118 passengers and large consignments of freight. Victorians returning were Mrs. Cutler, Miss Woodill, T. F. Geiger and M. Hamburger and wife, who have been spending some time in California cities.

The City of Seattle sails for Skagway to-day, leaving Vancouver at 10 a.m. She has a good cargo of freight and quite a list of passengers, a number of whom left here last night on the Charmer.

The schooner Queen Hay was launched yesterday from Turpel's ways. She will make her initial sealing trip in a few days.

The Victorian encountered a heavy fog on her trip from Seattle yesterday morning, and in consequence was a little behind her scheduled time of arriving.

The Sadie Turpel was expected from Alberni Harbor yesterday in tow of the tug Lorne.

The Queen City sails on her regular West Coast trip on the 20th.

FOR IRISH UNITY.

Factions Agree to Consolidate on the Old Parnell Lines.

Dublin, Jan. 17.—A conference for the promotion of Irish unity was held to-day at the Mansion House. Mr. Timothy Harrington, member of parliament for the Harbor division of Dublin, presided. Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Edward Blake, who at the recent conference were nominated delegates to this convention, were absent. Messrs. J. E. Redmond and Timothy Healy were present. Resolutions were adopted in favor of consolidating the party on the old Parnellite lines, but decisions respecting details were postponed until after the re-assembling of parliament.

THE LOST HELIGOLAND.

She Carried Thirty-One Men and Represented a Quarter of a Million.

New York, Jan. 17.—Philip Ruperchel, agent in New York of the German-American Petroleum Line, of which the Heligoland was a part, said that the steamer left Philadelphia for Bergen January 5 with 3,200 tons of petroleum on board and a crew of 31 men, including the officers. The vessel was worth $150,000 and her cargo was valued at $80,000.

YOU TRY IT.

If Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold for the small price of 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00, does not cure take the bottle back and we will refund your money. Sold for over fifty years on this guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. All druggists.

A PASSENGER AGREEMENT.

Principal United States Roads Unite to Maintain Rates and Abolish Commissions.

New York, Jan. 17.—A new passenger committee was formed to-day by general passenger agents connected with the Trunk Line Association. They also adopted a set of rules for maintaining the agreement made last December which provides for the anti-commission and rate maintaining question. A report was presented in the morning by the committee on rules which paraphrased the agreement.

The name of the organization is the Joint Passenger Committee. It is composed of representatives of the following railways: New York Central; Pennsylvania; Erie; B. & O.; Cleveland; Baltimore & Ohio; Southwestern; Chesapeake & Ohio; Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Lehigh Valley; Lake Shore; Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; West Shore; Grand Trunk; New York, Ontario & Western; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City; Vandalia; and the Wabash railway for its lines east of the Mississippi river, with the exception of the line between Chicago and St. Louis.

By the new rules these roads are barred from passenger cutting, directly or indirectly; can pay no commissions on passenger traffic; must decline to be made parties in rate-cutting with other collecting lines, and must collect full rates for any business originating on a connecting line in the agreement.

Any difference of opinion will be settled by arbitration. A committee will be chosen at each meeting, but L. P. Farmer will hold the position of secretary permanently.

LOCAL NEWS.

Suggested Amendments—At a meeting of the British Columbia Medical Council amendments were suggested to the bill to be introduced in the Dominion house to amend the Medical Act.

Medicos Banquet.—The members and friends of the newly-formed medical society last evening enjoyed a banquet at the Driard. There were numerous attendants from Vancouver and other Mainland points, about 25 participating in the festivities.

Warships Coming.—A despatch received from San Francisco yesterday stated that a French and two German warships had passed there for the North, presumably Esquimalt or Puget Sound. If the report is true they are coming with little warning, as their approach had not been previously noted.

Association Football.—A game has been arranged to be played betwen Victoria and the Virago XI. to-morrow afternoon. The Victoria team is as follows: Goal, E. White; backs, B. Schwegers and A. Johnston; half-backs, W. McKeown, S. Lorimer and J. Hart; forwards, W. P. Marchant, J. Lorimer, J. Pauline, H. G. Lawson and R. B. Powell.

Sailors Entertained.—The men of the R.M.A. and H.M.S. Leander were entertained by the Sons of St. George at the A.O.U.W. hall last evening at a smoking concert. The programme gone through was as follows: Song, Mr. Geo. Cooper, Loss of H.M.S. Victoria; song, Mr. Newball, Rule Britannia; song, Mr. Richardson, The Old Guard; duet, Messrs. Ruxton and Morency; song, Mr. Kingdom, Welcome the New Year; song, Mr. Williams, 'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay; song, Mr. Hallam, Our Heroes; song, Mr. Baker, R.M.A., Soldiers of the Queen; song, Mr. Bilbey, H.M.S. Leander, We'll Live Together; song, Mr. Nash, R.M.A., Red, White and Blue; duet, Messrs. Skipper and Morris; song, Boatswain Lleyleyn, Jack's the Boy; song, Mr. Carlers, R.M.A., Sons of the Sea; song, Mr. Marcham, H.M.S. Leander, The Absent-Minded Beggar; song, Mr. Newball, The Wild Rover.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. ly one pill a dose. Try them.

PLAGUE AT HONOLULU.

Twenty-two Cases Up to Date, One Being a European.

The latest details of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Honolulu are given in a despatch from that point dated January 8, via San Francisco, January 15, as follows: "Since the 1st instant nine cases of plague have developed, making 22 cases to date. The board of health has adopted heroic measures, and it is believed the work now in progress will stamp out the scourge in a short time. Thus far but one European has been attacked. This case was that of Ethel Johnson, a Norwegian girl, aged 14 years. The other 21 cases are divided as follows: Chinese, 15; Japanese, 2; Hawaiian, 3; South Sea Islander, 1. On the 3rd instant the board of health declared the entire judicial district of Honolulu under quarantine. The council of state has appropriated $273,000 with which to fight the plague and place the city in a proper sanitary condition. The bubonic plague appears to be spreading in Japan. Even mail cannot come from there while the present rules are enforced, and the island steamship companies will suffer heavily. The steamer Ke Au Hou arrived this morning from the island without having been able to approach any wharf. There were deputy sheriffs with shotguns at every landing place, and they shouted the order to keep away. The result was that the steamer returned to Honolulu absolutely empty. Leung Chi Tso, the Chinese reformer, is now in Honolulu. The Chinese consul has written to the government protesting against Leung being allowed to remain here."

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

MARTELL'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Copper Enough For Inspection.

New Owners of the Britannia Invite a Test by Experts.

Anxious to Prove to Vancouver and Victoria the Wealth in Store.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—Among the mining men who have arrived in Vancouver this week to examine the Britannia mine and see for themselves if the sensational stories regarding the property are true, are Capt. J. C. Adams, Butte, Montana; Frank M. Leonard, Libby, Montana; C. H. Jacobs, Salt Lake; J. B. Humphreys, Los Angeles; Charles W. McMicking, Butte, Montana; George W. Ellott, Northwestern representative of the A. R. Ledoux Co.; Carl Raht, metallurgist, Butte, Montana; and Joseph W. Lee. All have examined the property and have pronounced it one of the richest mines in America. Capt. C. F. Leyland, representing a Portland smelting syndicate, is here, and has made an offer to the Britannia Company to erect a five hundred-ton smelter on Howe Sound, breaking ground within ten days, and to smelt all ore offered them up to their capacity, at six dollars a ton. The offer has been declined as not favorable enough to the Britannia company, but negotiations have not ceased. It is stated by the present owners of the property that owing to the exceptional facilities for handling the ore on Howe Sound they will be able to run the mine more economically than any similar proposition now being operated in Montana or the province of British Columbia.

The Britannia company have offered to pay for two mining engineers chosen respectively by the board of trade of Vancouver and the managers of the chartered banks of Vancouver, to examine their properties in the interests of the citizens of Vancouver, so that their standing in the city might be established and the actual facts ascertained.

The owners of the Britannia group claim that they have mines situated midway between Victoria and Vancouver containing copper ore of a vast extent and great richness. These mines are open wide for inspection, and they wish Vancouver and Victoria to know, by sending their own engineers to examine these properties, that they are not booming a wild-cat or foisting fake reports on the attention of the public.

PERSONAL.

W. S. Crone, of Montreal, is at the Driard.

Gen. Pistache, of Paris, is a guest at the Driard.

Jas. Callaghan, of Toronto, is registered at the Imperial.

C. A. Holland returned last evening from the Mainland.

W. McMasters, of Vancouver, is registered at the Driard.

C. Brown, a well-to-do farmer, of Delta, is at the Dominion.

W. C. Nichol, editor of the Vancouver Province, is in the city.

P. T. Patton and wife returned last evening from Vancouver.

I. A. Krenzburg and wife, of Chicago, are registered at the Queen's.

E. H. Atwood, representing the Journal Press company is at the Dominion.

E. C. Hawkins, Seattle, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, is at the Driard.

J. C. Graham, of Greenwood, who has been at Taxada Island, is at the Dominion.

Geo. Leishman was among the passengers returning from the Mainland last evening.

Mrs. Cutler and her sister, Miss Woodill, were passengers from California by the Queen yesterday.

E. J. McFeely, of McLennan & McFeely, Vancouver, registered at the Driard last evening.

Senior Sergeant Hawton, of the city police, has recovered from his recent illness, and is again on duty.

Geo. Stelly left last night for Vancouver, where he takes passage on the Seattle to-day for Lake Bennett.

James Scott, Stewart Mulvey, of Winnipeg, and V. H. Lynch and wife, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Chas. Edwards, foreman of the Mount Sicker mine, and P. C. Peterson, of the same company, are at the Queen's.

Dr. Walker, of New Westminster; Dr. Wild and Dr. Pearson, of Vancouver, who are here for the doctors' banquet, are at the Driard.

L. J. Seymour, secretary of the Van Anda company, returned yesterday from Seattle, where he attended the annual meeting of the company.

Mr. Myers and wife, old Victorians, who returned from Dawson about four months ago and who have been in California, are at the Dominion.

Mrs. M. King, wife of the manager of the V.Y.T. Co. at Bennett, has been seriously ill for a few days, suffering from rheumatic fever. There was a slight improvement in her condition yesterday.

T. F. Geiger, who has been taking in the principal cities of California, was a passenger from San Francisco on the Queen yesterday. Mr. Geiger is getting ready to return to Bennet, where he has a large hotel.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX

Business Extension Makes It Desirable to Change Name to the Royal Bank of Canada.

At the coming session of parliament, this flourishing institution will apply for permission to change the name under which it was incorporated in 1864 to the Royal Bank of Canada.

"What's in a name?" In this case the owners of the name are evidently of the opinion that theirs can be changed to advantage, and without imperilling the prosperity enjoyed under their present title. It is quite certain that the founders of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, when selecting a name, never contemplated extending their business beyond the boundaries of Nova Scotia, and could not have dreamed of a day when, as now, its branches would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also into foreign countries. The substitution of the Royal Bank of Canada for the Merchants' Bank of Halifax will remove the confusion occasionally caused by the prior existence in our community of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

Under the management of Mr. Edson L. Pease, to whose foresight and energy the rapid growth of the Merchants' Bank is greatly owing, the Royal Bank of Canada ought to be equally prosperous.—Insurance and ...ance Chronicle.

Letters to The Editor

Sir: A week ago—just on election day—I noticed several city workmen scraping and sweeping mud off a certain street in town, and I happened to pass along the same street again to-day, when I saw the men going over the very same ground again, although there was scarcely any mud visible to scrape off. I admire their efforts to keep the streets clean, but it appears to me that there must be no one in the city to direct their efforts, otherwise they would see other streets in town where mud is visible and strongly in evidence. Take for example Fort street from Blanchard street to Cook street, and if the street sweepers were directed there they would find mud—not one-eighth of an inch thick, where I saw them sweeping to-day—but from two inches to seven inches thick, more especially on the northern half of the street. Then look along Cook street to the north from Fort and a sea of mud meets one's gaze. Take almost any street outside the business portion of the town and the mud lying waiting to be scraped off is simply a disgrace to the city. I think if a little more attention were paid to keeping the streets clean it would add greatly to the appearance of the town. I have never lived in any town in Scotland or England where so little attention is paid to keeping the streets clean as the attention—or rather want of attention—given to the streets of Victoria. In a great many cases they appear to be entirely neglected by our city fathers.

A. W. MORE.

MOUNTED SCOUTS.

Sir: Two letters have appeared in your columns from the pen of "Rifleman," in which he says that the scouts for South Africa should be crack marksmen, and that any other qualification should be of secondary consideration. In this I most heartily disagree with him, for if being a crack shot was the only requisite accomplishment that a scout needs, I do not think that the British war office would look to British Columbia to furnish this much-needed portion of the army, for there are all of the riflemen who yearly shoot at Bisley who could be used.

What I consider is a primary qualification in a scout is the ability to go through a rough and wooded country without being seen or lost. If men of this stamp had been with Generals Gatacre, White and Buller, they would not have been entrapped. Men of this stamp can be found amongst the hunters, trappers, miners and loggers of this province, but not at the Beacon Hill butts. Men of this stamp would miserably fail in a long range match, as they are never required to shoot a greater distance than 300 yards or 400 yards.

Evidently "Rifleman" has tried to show that a rough rider need not be a rough rider, and that a scout need not be a scout, but a sharp-shooter; but I think that all will agree with me that he has failed.

ERNEST L. HARRISON.

JUST A MINUTE LATE.

But Obliging Steamship People Sent Tug Out with Party from British Columbia.

A notable instance of the kindness of the American line steamship people was afforded on the last trip of the St. Louis from New York. Just as the big steamer was backing away from the pier, a carriage drove furiously up, and out of it came a woman and three children. "Oh," she sobbed, as she saw the impossibility of getting on board, "I have been travelling six days in a train, only to lose the ship by a minute." It was learned that she was from British Columbia, going to spend the holidays with friends in England, and when the steamship people learned the facts, they sent the lady and here children out in a tug and put her on board the St. Louis.—San Francisco Argonaut.

CANADIAN TURKEYS.

How the War Depleted the English Christmas Markets.

The demand made by the war upon trans-Atlantic steamers prevented the arrival in England of at least 100,000 Christmas turkeys which otherwise would have been put upon the English markets. As it was, however, about 120,000 of these birds were received from the Dominion.

The demand for Canadian turkeys has increased to such an extent that the home (Canadian) consumers complain that all the fat, plump birds go to the Old Country, while the poor specimens only are left behind. A Parisian firm of importers recently sent a large order to a Canadian shipper for turkeys, but the order could not be executed, as all the birds were wanted for England.

The Canadian poultry raisers have now determined to compete on a large scale, after this season, with those of Hungary, Normandy, Germany and Russia, as from these places enormous quantities of poultry are despatched to the English markets.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S WORK.

The handbook which the National Council of Women is preparing for the Paris exhibition at the request of the Dominion government is making satisfactory progress. The essays have been undertaken by well known women writers, who are now busy at work. These essays are to comprise about half of the volume, hich is to consist of some three hundred pages. The remainder of the book will be taken up with information upon the various occupations and interests of women in Canada, and it is hoped that this part will form the nucleus of a future useful directory of women's work. The part can, however, only be made complete and satisfactory by the kind co-operation of women workers throughout the Dominion.

The essays are as follows: The Work of the National Council of Women, by the Countess of Aberdeen; Historical Sketch of Canadian Women, by Mrs. Logan; Home and Social Life (two essays), by Mme. Dandurand and Miss Lily Dougall; Religious and Charitable Work of Women (two essays), by Mme. Jette and Miss Murray, St. John; Work of Women in Education (two essays), by Mlle. Angers and Miss Cartwright, Toronto; The Political Position of Women, by Mrs. O. C. Edwards; Legal position of Women (two essays), by Miss Clara Brett Martin and Mme. H. Gerin Lajoie; Industrial Possibilities of Women, by Mrs. Hoodless, Hamilton; Professions Open to Women, by Miss Derick, Montreal; The Victorian Order and District Nursing in Canada, by Miss McLeod; Immigration, by Miss Mallock; Recolonisation, by Mlle. Belanger; Women's Life in the West, by Mrs. McEwen, Brandon; Art, by Mrs. Dignam; Music and the Drama, by Mme. Couture; Women Poets, by Mrs. W. Wilfred Campbell; Women Prose Writers, by Miss Fitzgibbon; French Canadian Literary Women, by Mlle. Barry (Francoise).

MANY A LOVER

Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath. Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the breath by its action on the bowels, etc., as nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. All druggists.

THE "ABSINTHE"-MINDED BEGGAR.

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

When you've shouted "Mort aux traitres!"
and you've sung out "Vive l'armee!"
And have got back Alsace-Lorraine—in your mind,
When you've "Conspue'd les Juifs?" have forgotten Boulanger,
And have washed the stain that Dreyfus left behind.
Then you absinthe-minded beggar, in your muddle-headed pate,
Turn about for something fresh to kick at and bit at.
But we'll give you timely warning, which we hope won't come too late,
That the British lion's not the chap to spit at.

King's son, duke's son, son of a hundred cooks,
Hundred and fifty thousand men at Metz gave up the day;
The enemy was far smaller, yet they struck you off the books,
But did we laugh and jeer at you then? Now say, say, say?

When you lay besieged in Paris, by the foeman's iron grasp,
Starvation grim a-staring in your face,
Who was it sent you victles, gave your hand a friendly clasp?
Why, the British, whom you're striving to disgrace.
But of course it's all forgotten, now the danger's past and gone,
For an absinthe-minded beggar all will find you;
But if you go too far, we must put the stopper on,
And by George, we'll take the trouble to remind you.

Cook's son, duke's son, son of an aristocrat;
Son of a sea cook, son of a gun, old or young and gay;
Each of 'em hunting about for himself, in search of a sewer rat,
Wasn't it thus, till we sent you help? Now say, say, say?

Though we've visited your country in a friendly sort of way,
Though we've freely spent our cash in every town,
Yet now you darkly murmur, "Ev'ry dog must have his day,
Let us try and bite the lion when he's down."
You're an absinthe-minded beggar, or by now you'd realize
That the British lion's far from being flurried;
You surely will regret it, if, when Led sleeping lies,
With impunity you think he can be worried.

Cad's voice, sneak's voice, voice of a snivelling cur,
True enough the adage runs, "Each dog must have his day";
But till yours dawns, wear asses' skins; don't covet the lion's fur,
Slink, back into your kennel, quick, and stay, stay, stay.

If you're anxious to revile us, why then ,do so to our face,
It's a method that we very much prefer.
But for God's sake keep your insults from the head of all our race,
For we can't stand much of that applied to Her.
You're an absinthe-minded beggar, and you may forget this too,
But in case it haps again, we will remind you
That you left from Trafalgar, not to mention Waterloo,
In a hurry, with the Britishers behind you.

Cook's son, duke's son, son of a cuisiniere,
Though you make your country ring with shouts of "Vive l'armee!"
Empty boasts won't frighten us, in spite of your martial air,
Keep a civil tongue in your heads, or you'll pay! pay! pay!

—F. S., in London Sporting Times.

ITCHING PILES.

False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching, one box will completely cure the worst case of blind, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

TO BUILDERS.

Tenders are requested by 4 p.m. of Tuesday, January 24th, for building an hotel at Shawnigan Lake for the Shawnigan Lake Hotel Company. Plans to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE,
Architect.

The Victoria Wharf & Wharehouse Co. Ltd

Six Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the 1st of March next will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 1st of February, at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the draw debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.
Wharf street, Victoria,
January 18th, 1900.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale, an improved Ranch, containing 160 acres of land, fifty of which are under cultivation; situated at Pemberton Portage, and in close proximity to the Mining Camps on McGillivray Creek and Bridge River. A comfortable dwelling house, with barn, 80x40, outbuildings, etc.; Twenty head of Cattle, all ages; Team of Horses weighing 1200lbs each; Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar and two Sows; Wagon; Plough; Mowing Machines; Rake; Harrows, etc; and all the necessary machinery for the running of the ranch. Mountain spring running past the house the year round. Price required, $2,500 (two thousand five hundred dollars). Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

Apply to
J. L. C. KNOWLES,
Pemberton Portage,
Lillooet, B.C.

NOTICE.

Take notice that we, Ah Hoy and Ah Sing, Tailors, carrying on business at No. 11 Cormorant street, have not authorized any person to collect debts due to us, the same being payable to the undersigned, who are the only persons who can give valid receipts.

AH HOY.
AH SING.
Victoria, B. C., January, 2nd, 1900.

DOG FANCIERS

FOR SALE

The well known pair of pure bred

JAPANESE SPANIELS,

Toko and Lady.

Also—pair Japanese puppies (male and female), bred from same.

Aside from their popularity as ladies' pets on acount of their gentleness, they are of great value for breeding purposes.

Apply MRS. COLTART,
1 Strathcona Block,
Vancouver, B. C.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

KINGSTON ST. Two-storey dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1000. $300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

CHATHAM ST. Cottage and double front lot, $1000. $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

PARRY ST. James Bay. Four two-story dwellings, always let, producing $25 per month. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11

DALLAS ROAD AND MONTREAL ST. Bungalow and small two-storey house in rear, $2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FORT ST. Two-story dwelling, lot 60x120, well situated, $2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COOK ST. AND KINGS ROAD. Lots $250 to $400, small monthly payments, no interest. Fine chance to procure a home. Apply 40 Government St. n11

M'CLURE STREET. 5-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1600. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COLLINSON ST. Running through to Beechy st., ½ lot. 5-roomed cottage $900. $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RITHET ST. Lot 45x130 and 5-roomed bungalow for $1400. $200 cash and balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FOURTH ST. 2½ acres. Has been under cultivation. Price $2000. $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

WILKINSON RD. 12 acres, dwelling, barns, etc., all under cultivation, $3000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres containing evidence of coal. $750; terms, apply 40 Government street. n22

KANE STREET. Lot and three houses, all rented, $3600. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

BROAD AND PANDORA STS. Lot 60x120 open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

NIAGARA ST. 1½-acre lot and two-story dwelling, $1500. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

CADBORO BAY ROAD. 3½ acres, near Exhibition Buildings, $1050. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ST. LOUIS ST. House and lot open to offer. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RICHARDSON ST. Full lot and seven-roomed cottage, $2000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

HARRISON ST. Lot and nice cottage, $1750. $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GOVERNMENT AND JOHN STREETS—Two lots; fine 2-storey dwelling; large new barn; cheap at $2,750; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. n28

STRAWBERRY VALE. 42½ acres all fenced, 4 miles from city; principal portion under cultivation. Dwelling, barns, etc. $5000. $500 down, balance on time, interest 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FORT AND VIEW STS. Four lots, either together or single, open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GOVERNMENT ST. Cor. Pembrook St. Two lots open to offer, sale or lease, on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

HUMBOLDT STREET. One lot, with water front, open to offer, sale or lease. Apply 40 Government St. n11

THE ARM. 1½ acres cleared, water front, fine site for bungalow; electric light, and water pipes running past premises. Whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. $3000. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SOMENOS DIST. 160 acres. Two miles from Station, $600. Terms, if necessary. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SAHTLAM DIST. 160 acres, near Duncans, 30 acres cleared. Trunk road and never-failing stream runs through property. $1000. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

NORTH SAANICH. 350 acres. 70 acres under cultivation. Good soil, near sea. Strong evidence of coal on this land; $8000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—Near Lagoon half mile from sea. 100 acres for $500. This is extremely cheap. Apply 40 Government street. n11

QUAMICHAN DIST. 220 acres. Three miles from Duncans Station. Good soil. Stream of water on this property. Suitable for milk ranch or fruit farm. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COOKE. 317 acres; 80 acres under crop, fenced. Fine buildings. $15000. One of the best farms on the Island. Apply 40 Government St. n11

JORDAN MEADOWS. Fine farm, well stocked, for sale or lease. Terms on application at 40 Government St. n11

A WHOLE ISLAND. Off Sidney. 60 acres, two-story building, etc.; coal croppings. $1200. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ROSS BAY. 10 acres cleared, ready for cultivation; sea frontage. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ESQUIMALT ROAD. 2½ acres cleared and fenced, corner. $3500. Subdivided into town lots, this should sell well. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GORGE ROAD. Four acres and two-story dwelling with all modern conveniences. Fine view. Very suitable home. $12500. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

OUTER WHARF. Three lots, with water frontage. Good location for factory or ship yard. $5500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

JOHNSON STREET. Below Government, three-storey brick with basement, lot 60x120, easy terms. Price $40,000. All let. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS. One acre, $3500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

$1000. Cash and Twelve annual payments of $500 each, interest at 6 per cent. per annum, will purchase a full lot on principal street with three-storey building, modern conveniences, well adapted for private lodging house. Apply 40 Government St.

$250. Cash and Eight annual payments of $250 each (with interest at 6 per cent.) will buy a dwelling and two lots on Bayn Street. Apply 40 Government St.

LADNERS LANDING—66 acres underdrained and cultivated; two-storey dwelling, barns, orchard, etc.; price $9,000. Finest soil in the province, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. d5

GOVERNMENT AND BAY STREETS—Store and dwelling; fine site for family grocer. Open to offer; easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. no15

COR. LANGLEY & BROUGHTON STS.—Two lots, $10,000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

JOHNSON STREET—Above Douglas, lot 60x120, three-storey brick and basement 60x100, well located for Factory of any kind, only $10,000. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

CHATHAM ST. Near Cook Street. Lot 60x120. Cottage, 6 rooms, $1,100. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OAK BAY AVENUE. Just below Rockland Avenue. Four lots, $1,200, your own terms. Apply 40 Government St.

2½ ACRES. Near Jubilee Hospital, all cleared ready for plough, $1,500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

$250 CASH and Five annual installments of $500 (with interest at 6 per cent.) will buy two-storey house, with all modern conveniences, and lot 60x100 near Christ church. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. FORT AND VANCOUVER STS. Cottage and Two lots. $6,000, terms. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. YATES AND COOK STS. Two-storey dwelling, $3,500. $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St.

OAK BAY. Cottage and eight lots; high ground, facing the sea. Price $2,100; easy terms; monthly payments. Apply 40 Government St. n28

ROCKLAND AVENUE. Fine two-storey residence, one acre land, grand view, $6,500. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja 18

BELCHER AVENUE. Handsome modern house, sewer, electric light, hot water heater, near Cook street. Price $5,500. Terms. We can recommend this to anyone wishing a comfortable house not too far from their place of business. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

COOK STREET. Corner of Chamber street; fine two-storey dwelling, one acre of ground, conservatory. $6,000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

OAK BAY AVENUE. Four lots near Rockland avenue for $1,250, or will be sold separately at $350 each. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

VICTORIA WEST. Corner of Mary and Frederick streets, handsome building site, fine view of the Straits. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

VICTORIA ARM. Twenty acres, fenced and ready for cultivation, orchard, etc., $2,750. Very easy terms. Fine site for chicken ranch and fruit farm. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

100 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice five-roomed cottage, cor. of San Juan avenue and Niagara street. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

FIFTY DOLLARS CASH and small quarterly payments will purchase a store and dwelling combined at the cor. of Oswego and Coburg streets. Fine opening for a small store. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

$75 CASH and 100 monthly payments of $9.00 each will purchase a five-roomed house on Randell street, James Bay. Apply 40 Government St. This is cheaper than paying rent. ja18

STRAWBERRY VALE. Five-acre blocks, cheap. Payments to suit purchaser. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

FORT STREET. Part of the Haywood Estate. Just above Cook street. Fine building sites. Prices reasonable. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

Stores and offices to let in all parts of the city. Farms for sale in all parts of the Province. Call and see our list of properties for sale and to rent. B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, 40 Government street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—Boys; must be bright and willing workers. Apply Messenger office, cor. View and Douglas streets. ja17

PATTERN-MAKERS WANTED—Apply the Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, B.C. ja17

WANTED—Typewriter and stenographer; first-class; desires position. Best of references. Apply "J.C.," this office. ja16

WANTED—First-class nurse girl to have charge of two small children. References required. Apply Wm. V. Burrill, Tacoma Wash. ja15

CASH for acceptable ideas; state if patented. Address The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. d20

WANTED—Positions for two bandsmen of Fifth Regiment C.A. Apply to F. B. Gregory, Lt.-Col.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fine driving bay mare; 6 years old; 15½ hands; fast; good looking and lively. Address "Horse," Colonist office. ja19

CHOICE BROOD SOWS FOR SALE—Apply to H. Brethour, Sidney. ja16

MATSQUI PRAIRIE—Fronting on Fraser river—244 acres cheap; two choice lots fruit trees, $300 each, Stanley avenue. Wm. Andean. ja14

CHOICE DAIRY COWS FOR SALE—Apply to Kenneth Beaton, Glasgow Hotel Vancouver. ja13

FOR SALE—A fine gasoline launch, 35 ft. long by 6 ft. beam, with 12 h.p. motor; also a 8 h.p. gasoline marine engine; all in good working order. Apply at The Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, B.C.

FOR SALE—Two or three of the most desirable building lots in city, with a front age of 112 feet on the Dallas Road. Address A. C. West, Adelphi Building.

TO LET OR LEASE.

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. ja18

TO LET—In Vancouver, watchmaker's store; centrally located, brick building; large plate glass front. Rent $20. Apply C. A. Steele, 83 Wharf street. ja18

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. ja14

FURNISHED HOUSE—Seven rooms; Esquimalt Road. Apply Mr. Hunt, Hunt's Cottages. ja11

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS can be had for two gentlemen at 138 Blanchard avenue, corner of Discovery street. ja9

TO RENT—Half of desirable office on ground floor. Apply 43 Fort street. ja7

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—One lined kid glove; fur wrist. Return to "D.," Colonist office. ja19

FOUND—Bull. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses, if not claimed in ten days will be sold. "J.," Colonist office. ja19

LOST—A lady's marten boa. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Colonist. ja19.

LOST—A bunch of keys on chain ring. Finder will confer a favor by returning to this office. ja10

LOST—Between C. P. N. wharf and Driard Hotel, on January 2, a lady's umbrella. Reward on returning to Driard. ja6

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAYMOND—Medium. Circle to-night; spirit manifestations; readings, 1 till 5. 90 Douglas street. ja18

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W., hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

TEACHER WANTED.

A teacher, female preferred, is required at Alert Bay. Salary $50 per month.

P. WOOLACOT, Secretary.

Vancouver's News Budget.

Clothing for Volunteers in Africa to Be Forwarded by Local Committee.

Judge Bole's Jurisdiction in Question—Great Northern Denies a Report.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—Col. Worsnop presided at a meeting held last night to discuss the question of sending clothing to the Canadian contingent at the front. The following resolution was adopted: Moved by Sir Hibbert Tupper, seconded by J. Kennedy, that in the opinion of the meeting it is most desirable that a large consignment of socks, woollen caps, jerseys and other useful articles be sent by the public of British Columbia for distribution among the soldiers now in active service in South Africa, and for such purpose contributions be asked for in articles or money. The following committee was appointed to take subscriptions: Mrs. Hamersley, Lady Tupper, Mrs. Wierzburg, Mrs. Thain, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. A. D. Taylor, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Dugan, Mrs. Hasketh, Miss Edge, Mrs. McLagan, Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mrs. Buntzen and Mrs. McNaughton. The meeting decided that all contributions must be in before the 12th of February, so that the consignment may leave Vancouver February 15.

Mr. Marshall, of the firm of Davis, Marshall & McNeil, while handling a case in chambers on Monday at Vancouver before Judge Bole, questioned Judge Bole's jurisdiction in the county of Vancouver. The matter caused some sensation in legal circles at the time, as it was known that Chief Justice McColl, who has been in the habit of attending to the duties of county court judge in Vancouver, had requested Judge Bole to act in his stead, he being unable to be present on account of a Full court sitting in Victoria. The matter has been taken up by the Bar Association of Vancouver, who are to meet at once and discuss the question whether Judge Bole has any right to sit as a county court judge in Vancouver, also to consider what action, if any, be taken towards suggesting to the local legislature, legislation which it is desirable to pass at this session in the interests of the legal profession.

Mr. Wheeler, local manager of the Great Northern Railway Co. in this city, states that he is in a position to give a most emphatic denial to a rumor that the Great Northern Railway Co. are about to extend their railway from New Westminster to Vancouver and erect terminal buildings on False creek. Mr. Wheeler states that the Great Northern Railway officials, who were in Vancouver a few days ago, were here on a tour of inspection only.

The Industrial and Commercial Association alias the Deadman's Island Committee of Twenty Members have not as yet added to their numerical strength. They are feeling their way, as it were, and are not inviting membership until they are in a better position to convince the public that they are not a political body, and that the fact that the members of the new organization were also members of the Deadman's Island committee will not affect the future actions of the association. Many members of the new association claim that as the board of trade has done nothing for the city in their estimation, it is their bounden duty to fulfil the functions of that body in Vancouver. A public meeting will be held on February 6, and the association will introduce themselves to the people and outline their plans.

Mrs. Kenworthy and a hard-working committee are arranging for a masquerade ball, to be held under the auspices of the tennis club at the Hotel Vancouver on the 3rd of February.

Police Magistrate Corbould, of Westminster, has received a letter from his son, Corporal Corbould, with the first Canadian contingent, dated De Aar, 6th December. He says the contingent met the wounded and prisoners of Modder River on their way to Capetown, which was a shivering introduction to the battlefield. The days are extremely hot, and the nights extremely cold in comparison, and sand storms and heat together have badly cracked the lips of a great many men of the contingent. Otherwise their health is generally good.

At a meeting of the St. George's Society of Vancouver last night fifty-seven dollars and sixty cents was subscribed to the Mansion House fund. Many prominent citizens made patriotic speeches and great enthusiasm prevailed. The members of the also freely contributed to the fund.

SICK HEADACAES.

The curse of overworked womankind are quickly and surely cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great blood purifier and tissue builder. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Price 25 cts. and cts. All druggists.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

NELSON.

James J. Dervin left last night on an interesting mission. He has been engaged by the British war office to take charge of a bunch of 200 mules purchased in the Southern States for use in South Africa. Mr. Dervin is thoroughly experienced in mule packing through rough country and will do good service in the campaign.

During the year just closed the output of the Kootenay Cigar company was some 600,000 cigars. In 1900 the firm figure on producing an aggregate considerably in excess of these figures.

The contract for the addition to the Brackman & Ker Milling Co.'s warehouse on Front street has been let to J. Dancey. Soft weather has interfered somewhat with the excavating, but a couple of days of good weather will enable the workmen to complete their work, and the contractor will then proceed with building operations. The firm then expect to occupy the addition by March 1.

The Yellowstone mines back of Salmo have been incorporated under the name of the Yellowstone Mines, Limited, with a capital of $750,000. About $150,000 has been expended on the property. There will be no shares on the market until it pays dividends. The provisional directors are George T. Fulford, John Maclaren and E. J. Reynolds of Brockville, Ontario; G. R. Mickle, of Toronto, and J. A. Forin, of Nelson. The mill will be in running order in the course of a few weeks.

Lieutenant Beer has received the manual of the maxim gun drill and the company will start work in this branch of drill next Thursday.

The man killed on the aerial tramway on Tuesday was buried yesterday afternoon without being identified. The remains were interred in the union cemetery by the provincial authorities. A number of citizens viewed the remains during the day, but no further light was thrown on the sad case. The clothes were removed from the body, and will be retained at the provincial police office on Ward street, where they may be seen on application to constable Kelly, the officer in charge. The Silver King mine was communicated with in regard to the rumor that the dead man was a relative of one of their employees, but no confirmation could be obtained. The only theory now remaining is that the dead man's name is Kerlew, and further information on this point will doubtless be forthcoming shortly.—Tribune, Jan. 12.

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Every facility for regaining lost health. Plenty of pleasure for those who seek it. Beautiful drives; mud, mineral, plunge baths. Hotel has every convenience. WRITE FOR BOOKLET

Otto E. Never Prop.

Paso Robles, Cal.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Jan. 12.—There are two more important mining deals to report this week. The Standard, in Deadwood camp, adjoining the Mother Lode, has been bonded by Massam & Laidlaw, Spokane. The Standard adjoins the Mother Lode and the Crown Silver, of the Summit group, on the north, and has been surveyed for a crown grant. The owners of the Standard were Philip Aspinwall and James T. Johnstone. Massam & Laidlaw bonded Johnstone's half and join with Aspinwall in a stocking proposition. This firm of brokers also got an option yesterday on the Marguerite Fraction, adjoining the Great Hopes on the north. These claims have remarkably good showings, there being three parallel ledges on the surface. There is a shaft down on the Marguerite 40 feet, at which depth drifting has been done and a winze sunk. A vein of 14 feet wide in gold and copper has been exposed, averaging $14. Six feet is in diorite and eight feet in magnetite. The owners of the Marguerite are J. P. Harlan, E. C. Brown and Dr. D. McMartin, of New York. Mr. Laidlaw, who completed the above deals, went out to Spokane yesterday and will leave for the East immediately in connection with the flotation of the above properties.

George Macaulay, Spokane, and J. G. Keane, of the Cariboo mine, Camp McKinney, have been in the city this week on business. Mr. Keane says that everything is going along steadily at Camp McKinney. There are 55 men at work on the Cariboo, and 125 in all at work in the camp. With reference to the Dayton mineral claim, nothing was being done at present, but so far as work had gone it had shown up to be extraordinarily rich.

The new town of Deadwood has made a start. N. T. Kanke, of Phoenix, is erecting a hotel, which will be completed in a few days. He has already secured a license and has his stock on the ground.

R. W. Armstrong, chief owner of the Grand Forks townsite, has sold out his interest for a large sum of money and will operate throughout the district generally. In the meantime he intends to take a holiday in the East.

A meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives of Greenwood and the district will be held in Miller's hall on Saturday evening to complete organization and to discuss plans for the future. Representatives will be present from Phoenix, Eholt, Midway and Deadwood.

An important mining deal was concluded yesterday, when George Macaulay, president of the Cariboo mine, Camp McKinney, purchased a one-quarter interest in the Okanagan, an adjoining claim, from J. Moran for $20,000 cash. The Cariboo company acquired the other three-quarters interests last year. The Okanagan, as stated, adjoins the Cariboo and contains its lead. The workings in the latter extend to the dividing line.

NEW DENVER.

New Denver, Jan. 11.—The January dividend of the Rambler-Cariboo has been duly paid, much to the general satisfaction of the shareholders.

A carload of ore was shipped last week by the Bosun. The returns from the previous car, sent to the Hall Mines smelter, netted the company $1,500 over all expenses—a striking illustration of the value of the property.

John Black, a resident of the town, has been temporarily appointed provincial policeman here, pending his official slating for the position. Special officer Ager has returned to Slocan City. Mr. Black is a Canadian, and his appointment is a popular one.

The Black Prince will ship two more carloads of ore, a contract for the rawhiding having been signed.

Ore from the Arlington has commenced to arrive at Slocan City for shipment, McMillan & Allen having the rawhiding contract. Half a dozen carloads or more will be shipped.

On the Chapleau it is stated ore is showing in all the principal workings, the full breast of the main drift being in mineral, with four feet in the winze.

The Warner Miller people have another promising bonanza on Lemon creek in the Kilo group. A good quality of ore is showing in each opening. Success is following the operations of the company throughout the Slocan.

Rawhiders claim that the trails are in bad shape, owing to lack of snow.

Ore shipments from the Slocan last week totalled up 190 tons.

When that tired feeling comes over you, drink Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

YOUNG MOTHERS.

Croup is the terror of thousands of young mothers because its outbreak is so agonizing and frequently fatal. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure acts like magic in cases of Croup. It has never been known to fail. The worst cases relieved immediately. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. All druggists.

DONATIONS TO HOSPITAL.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—The board of managers of the Montreal hospital have received from James Ross Angus and Sir William McDonald the sum of $50,000 to be used in meeting the expense incident to the erection of the new building. Lord Strathcona, who has already given $10,000 for the purpose, has shown his continued interest by an offer to give $1,000 more, provided an equal sum is subscribed by each of nine persons.

THIN, WATERY BLOOD.

When the blood is thin and watery, the nerves are actually starved and nervous exhaustion and prostration soon follow. Feed the nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and you will impart to them the new life and vigor of perfect health. Face cut and fac-simile signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on every box of the genuine.

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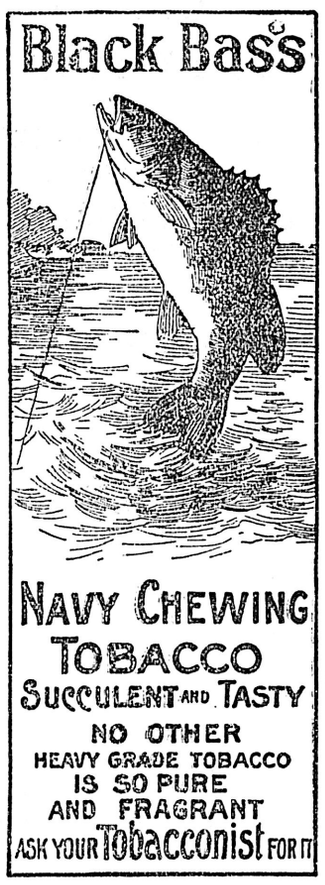

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SODA WATER IN HALF A MINUTE.

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WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 a.m., Sunday at 11 p. m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 12 o'clock p. m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.
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NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1896.

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Winter stations and hotels have been established and equipped by the company along the new Government Winter Road, effecting a saving of distance of 140 miles between Dawson City and the Coast.

A regular through weekly service will be maintained during the winer for carriage of mails, passengers and express. The equipment is the most complete possible, and no effort will be spared to furnish a prompt and satisfactory service.

For rates and reservations apply at the general office,

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Victoria for Nanaimo....	Tuesday	7 a.m
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Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Notice is hereby given that we shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 14th day of March, 1900, for a transfer of the License now held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, from ourselves to Henry Harris.

Dated this twenty-eigthth day of December, 1899.

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The Amur has been thoroughly overhauled and specially fitted up for this service, and is provided with accommodation for passengers and freight of an exceptionally suitable character.

For rates and particular information apply at company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

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The Boscowitz Steamship Co. LIMITED.

The Str. B. Boscowitz

Will Leave Spratt's Wharf on

Monday, January 15 at 10 p m,

For Nass River and Way Ports, via Vancouver. For freight and passage apply at the company's office, 46 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

The Company reserves the right of changing this table without notification.

LANGLEY, LOGAN & CO., General Agents.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from Victoria, British Columbia, or some other suitable point at or near the southern end of Vancouver Island to Hardy Bay or some other suitable point at or near the northern end of the said Island, with power to construct branch lines to any points that may be selected on the coasts of the said Island, and as part of the said undertaking to acquire, lease or make traffic arrangements with existing railways on the said Island; and to operate and maintain lines of steamships and car ferries between the said line of railway or any of the branches thereof and any point or points in British Columbia, the State of Washington, United States of America, and the Territory of Alaska, United States of America, to construct and maintain wharves and docks, telegraph and telephone lines, with all powers usually granted to railway companies and such other rights and privileges as may be necessary to carry out the object of the company.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1899

FRANK HIGGINS, Solicitor for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lots 503A, 504A and 505A, and of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lot 890A, all of the said lots being situate in Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia. Plans of each of the said wharves and descriptions of each of the said sites have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1899.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, and for William T. L. Mouat, A. C. Mouat, Helen G. Jones, Ethel M. Helmcken, and Richard Jones, the owners of Lot 890A.

RICHARD JONES, Agent.

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For Price Apply to

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Stages leave daily on arrival of trains.

Good accommodation for travellers at all stage stations.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., 8 p. m., Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 10 a.m., Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, March 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

Leave SEATTLE 9 a.m.

Cottage City—Jan. 10, 25, Feb. 9, 24, March 11.
City of Topeka—Jan. 5, 20, Feb. 4, 19, March 6.
Al-Ki—Jan. 15, 30, Feb. 14, March 1.

And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, p.m., Jan. 10, 25, Feb. 9, 24, March 11, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.
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75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Lv. Daily. Ar. Daily.
8:30 a.m.....S.S. VICTORIAN.....5 a.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer. C. WURTELE, General Agent.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. MOANA sails via Honolulu and Auckland and Sydney, Wednesday, January 24 at 8 p.m.

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu, Wednesday, Feb'y 7 1900, at 2 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts., San Francisco.

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THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Quick Time. Elegant Service Reasonable Rates.

Operating the Latest Improved Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleepers.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

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a familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, know all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect trains in the world." Understand: Connections are made with All Transcontinental Lines, assuring to Passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric lights, steam heat, of a verity equaled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

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FOR NOME AND CAPE YORK.

The fast and commodious iron steamer

"ALPHA"

(Otto Buchholtz, Master.)

Now being thoroughly overhauled and additional accommodations added, will sail for Nome from Victoria on April 1st and Vancouver April 3rd. The Alpha will be the flagship of the Nome fleet, electric lighted, marble-lined bathrooms, hot and cold, fresh and salt water baths. All the comforts of a home at sea. Booking now.

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Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ld.

Seven Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of debentures to be paid off at par on the 15th of February next, will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the drawn debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

F. W. VINCENT, Secretary.

Wharf Street, Victoria, January 8th, 1900.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

A SCOTCH HERO.

Scotland may claim Gen. Wauchope as her son by birth, but the Empire claims a right to a share of the honor of his splendid career and glorious death. The story of that terrible scene at Magersfontein, when the deceased and entrapped Highlanders were exposed to the merciless fire of a concealed enemy, is one of the saddest in the annals of our army. That they fought to a man like heroes was only what anyone would have expected from soldiers with such a record. That they did not succeed proves that they were sent to do what was impossible. But a day of reckoning will come. The enemy will yet learn what it is to meet the sons of the heather when their fighting blood is up and a loved leader and comrades are to be avenged. Nothing will stop the Highland Brigade when it is again given a chance to hurl itself upon the foe.

Gen. Wauchope's is the latest name to be added to the roll of British honor, but it will not be the last that Scotland will contribute. He is one of a numerous and goodly company of heroes, who have died nobly on the field of duty for their country's cause. There is something in the Scotch blood which peculiarly fits those in whose veins it runs for deeds of daring. You cannot open a page of the history of Britain's battles without finding thereon the name of some heroic Scotch leader or some deed of valor done by the rank and file of those who wear the tartan. All honor to Scottish courage. Its record may be dyed with blood, but it has never been stained with dishonor.

THE WAR.

Acton Homes, in the vicinity of which Gen. Buller's force is supposed to be, lies almost due west from Ladysmith and on one of the main trunk roads from that town across the Free State frontier. The distance from Ladysmith is about twenty-eight miles. The intervening country seems to be purely level, as far as can be judged from the best maps. Dewdorp is midway between Acton Homes and Ladysmith. The movement on this point, being a considerable distance west of the Boer position at Colenso, renders the elaborate system of entrenchments at the latter point of very little service to the enemy so far as resistance to the march on Ladysmith goes. If Gen. Warren succeeds in turning the enemy's position, as Gen. Buller expects, communication will be established between Ladysmith and Frere and Estcourt by the highway passing to the west of the enemy's position. These roads are not likely to be interrupted by a hostile force, and it is not likely the Boers would seek to do so if they could, for once Gen. Buller has joined his forces with those of Gen. White, the investment of Ladysmith or the fate of its non-combatant population will cease to be a matter of any interest to the Boer commander, who will then find that he will have all he can do to take care of himself and protect his line of communication with his base at Pretoria. The operations of the next few days, perhaps of the next few hours, will probably decide the campaign in Natal, if indeed the decisive blow has not already been delivered.

RAIL TO THE NORTH.

Undoubtedly the greatest of all questions, with which the people of Victoria are at present concerned, is that of railway construction to the north end of Vancouver Island. A connection with the Lower Mainland is highly important, and connection with the nearest railway point to the south will follow as a matter of course upon the construction of rail to the north. We have already said that rail to the north is the key to the whole situation. This provided, the other very desirable projects will come about as a matter of course, and with a minimum of cost to the city. We do not know that any person, now contemplating the construction of a line on the Island, contemplates approaching the citizens with a request for aid. It is premature to say anything on this point, because it is not yet ascertained who will put this project through. Two notices of application to parliament for a charter for the proposed line have been given. It is understood that one of them has been given at the instance of Mr. James Dunsmuir. The names of the persons on whose behalf the other notice has been given have not been disclosed, but two financial combinations have been spoken of in connection with it. It is understood that Mr. Dunsmuir is not desirous of controlling the enterprise, if others desire to take it up, but will give his assistance and support to any company that can show itself to be in a position to take up the project and carry it out. We think it well that this should be thoroughly understood, because we wish the subject to be approached from the standpoint of the citizens generally and not as something which any capitalist or combination of capitalists is promoting.

To place the matter before the citizens in a practical way, it may be stated that to secure the early construction of this railway, a subsidy from the federal government will be essential. Therefore it becomes the duty of the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island generally, and we believe the people of Vancouver will co-operate, to unite in the strongest possible representations to the government in favor of such a subsidy. The probability is that during the coming session of parliament a general subsidy act will be introduced. There was a tacit understanding at the last session that this should be done, and in view of the probability that a general election will be held this year, there is all the more reason to expect such a measure. In order to get this matter in proper shape, a public meeting ought to be held in the city hall early in February, at which a committee may be appointed to supervise the circulation of petitions asking for a federal subsidy. It is better to do this while the matter stands as it does now—that is, unidentified with any individual promoter. There will be less possibility of opposition, and the result of the movement will enure to the benefit of any one who may ultimately take the project in hand.

AN ARGUMENT FROM EXPERIENCE

Col. Baker in his speech in the house yesterday referred to the manner in which the revenue of the province expanded during the eight years previous to the advent of the present ministry. This increase is directly attributable to the manner in which the province was opened up under the liberal and progressive policy adopted by the late government. He claimed that this result showed the policy to have been statesmanlike. The position is well taken. A policy can be best judged by its results. It is true that for a series of years the Turner ministry invested borrowed money in public improvements. The loans were expressly made for the purpose of being so expended. Having been so expended, the revenue of the country became buoyant and expanding, and the excellent showing made gave an increased value to our inscribed stock, so that during the period in which Mr. Turner held the portfolio of finance it rose from 86 to 104. This advance in value took place notwithstanding the known fact that the province would be in the market in a short time as a borrower of more money. Mr. Turner in floating the loan of 1895 gave the financiers who handled it to understand in the most distinct way that after three years a new loan would probably be issued. Thus it is demonstrated that the financiers of London, whose judgment in these matters is conceded to be the best in the world, were satisfied with the soundness of the policy of borrowing money to be expended in opening the province.

In view of these facts, not one of which can be called in question, we submit that the mouths of the critics of the late administration are closed so far as relates to the financial policy followed. The present ministry is following another course. It started out by claiming that their predecessors had brought the province to the verge of bankruptcy by recklessness and extravagance. There was little wonder, therefore, that they found themselves compelled to accept four points less for the new loan than the old one was then bringing in the open market. The financiers took them at their word and bid for the loan accordingly. The public would not touch it all, and it was necessary to go to the Bank of British Columbia and the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, two local institutions which thoroughly understand the truth as to the province and how utterly false were the pretensions of the ministry that their predecessors had been wasteful and extravagant.

A PART OF THE COST.

In their last circular Messrs. More & Co. say that at conservative estimate the value of British Columbia mining stocks has depreciated $9,000,000 since the passage of the eight-hour law. The whole of this loss has not fallen upon this province, possibly not fifty per cent. of it, because a large proportion of our stocks are held elsewhere, but the depreciation in value is actual and cannot fail to have a very serious effect upon future investments here. This is a part of the cost of a hasty piece of legislation. We are not contending and never have contended for long hours for working men; but we have been and are opposed to reckless interference by the legislature between employers and employed. There was nothing in the condition of the miners of Kootenay which called for legislative intervention. The men were satisfied with their hours of labor and their rate of wages. At least, if this was not the case, there was no evidence of anything like discontent. The movement for an eight-hour day was not inspired by the miners as a class. They would have been quite satisfied to be let alone as they were, or, if the government thought it desirable to reduce the hours of labor, to have been invited to consult with the representatives of the mine-owners and the government with the view of arriving at a conclusion that would have been mutually satisfactory. When the condition of metalliferous mining in this province is such that an eight-hour day can be made universal, we should be glad to see it adopted. It might even be possible to provide a means whereby such a system could be brought into operation gradually, although doubtless there would be some difficulty about it. Nevertheless it is surprising how difficulties disappear when men get together with an honest intention of reaching a solution of any problem. The plan which ought to have been adopted was to have referred the subject to a commission, and it is not too late to do so now.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S COMPANY.

At the patriotic meeting Col. Gregory brought up the question of the control of the company of mounted men to be furnished by this province for service in South Africa, and Mr. Turner also did so. We feel able to agree with what was said by both gentlemen. It is certainly not desirable that there should be "any strings" attached to British Columbia's, as Col. Gregory holds, and it is also desirable that the British Columbia company should have some distinguishing name, as Mr. Turner suggests. There does not seem to be any serious difficulty in the way of giving effect to both views. The British Columbia company might easily have a distinctive name, so that when any of its members are engaged in special work their identity can be known. This would not necessitate their maintenance at all times as a distinct corps. The ideas of the War Department must rule in a matter of this kind, and we feel very sure that if it were represented to that office that British Columbians would like to be able to keep track of their boys, no difficulty would be found in devising a way. We did not understand Mr. Turner as suggesting that the distinguishing name should be a condition of the offer. He would probably be the last man to propose that any condition should accompany the offer. Nor did we understand Col. Gregory as objecting to some distinguishing mark or name for our company. The latter simply wished to guard against anything like stipulating for terms which the Ward Department might hesitate about conceding, and the former only to indicate a way in which the natural interest and pride of British Columbians in a company raised by themselves without imperial or federal assistance could receive some recognition.

If the writer of the letter signed "Briton" will call at the Colonist office to-day, we may be able to promise him to print his communication to-morrow.

The press has been unanimous in condemnation of the article in the Kamloops Standard reflecting upon the Lieutenant-Governor. We are glad to be able to think that the responsible management of the Standard may be able to disavow the article, for the record of that paper is such as to warrant this opinion. The Standard has been as a rule very careful as to the nature of the matter admitted into its columns.

A correspondent falls into the same error as the Times did a few days ago and berates the printers because the calendars for 1900 do not give February 29 days. February has 29 days in leap years only and 1900 is not a leap-year. It is true that 1900 can be divided by 4 without a remainder, but the even centuries, except those dividable by 400 without a remainder, are exceptions to this general rule for determining leap-year. Ordinary years under the modern or "Gregorian" calendar are a little too short, but the addition of an extra day every four years makes the average a little too long. So every 100 years for three consecutive centuries a leap-year is dropped, then the day is taken on again by the hundredth year, but is dropped again for 300 years. Thus 2000 will be leap-year; 2100, 2200 and 2300 will not; but 2400 will. Even with all this nicety of balance the years are a little too long. The excess being 26 seconds. So that it will be necessary after two million years to drop an additional leap-year in order to get rid of the surplus.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

James Buchanan & Co.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS AND BLENDERS,
GLASGOW, LEITH, LONDON, GLENLIVET.

By Appointment—purveyors to Her Majesty The Queen and H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Suppliers—to the British Houses of Parliament.

Matured by Age, With Unsurpassable Flavor and Absolutely Pure.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

Sole Agents for Canada. Montreal.

TRADE MARK. HEALTH IN VINO VERITAS LIFE.

The Eminent English Analyst

and Consulting Chemist, Milton L. Hersey, having made a scientific test, says about

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT

(A LA QUINA DU PEROU)

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have analyzed Wilson's Invalids' Port Wine, and find it contains the best of Natural Port Wine and Extract of Cinchona Bark as its chief Principles. These active principles are blended in the proper proportion to act as an excellent appetizer, and a most agreeable tonic and fortifier."

Milton L. Hersey M. A. Sc. Analyst and Consulting Chemist.

The Standard with leading Physicians.

For the additional convenience of the consumer a cork-screw is attached to every bottle.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS. SUBSTITUTES REFUSE.

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT AGENCY:

87 ST. JAMES STREET, - - - MONTREAL.

SPENCER'S

WINTER SALE.

REMNANT DAY—FRIDAY

REMNANTS of Black Crepon, Black Serge, Black Cashmere, Colored Dress Goods, Waist Lengths, Skirt Lengths, and Short Pieces for Children's Dresses.

REMNANTS of Silk, Blouse Lengths, and Short Pieces for Trimmings.

REMNANTS of Linen, Table Damask and Towellings.

REMNANTS of Apron Muslins, Waist Muslins, Cambrics and Ginghams.

REMNANTS of White Cottons and Sheetings.

REMNANTS of Flannels and Flannelettes.

REMNANTS of Laces, Embroideries and Ribbons.

A BIG LOT OF SHORT ENDS made by the great selling of the last few days will be measured up to-night ready for to-morrow.

SATURDAY IS THE LAST DAY OF THE SALE.

Bargains All Over the Store.

Low Prices on Ladies' High-Class Tailor-Made Suits January and February.

VICTORIA : THEATRE.

Friday, January 19th,

The New York Empire Theatre Success!

Sydney Grundy's Master-Piece,

"Sowing The Wind."

—THE GREAT—

SEX AGAINST SEX DRAMA

Presented with the Same Care that Characterized the Performances When Last Seen in This City, and

200 : Nights in New York. : 200

Superb Cast. All the Original Effects. Prices: $1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Seats on Sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

USE USE

EDDY'S BRUSHES

The most durable on the market.

EDDY'S Telegraph and Telephone
Eagle Parlor,
" Victoria Parlor,
" Comets Parlor MATCHES

For Sale Everywhere

$40,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

in large and small amounts on improved real estate....

Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Govt. St.

Have You Seen

The New Delicacy Store

76 B Douglas St.

Brunswick Block.

Boned Turkey, Head Cheese with Meat Jelly, Delmonico Sausage, Cervelas, French Bologna, Calf's Liver Paties, etc., etc.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTICE

To intending purchasers of land suitable

...FOR...

Farms — Chicken Ranches
Nurseries — Market Gardens
Orchards — Milk Ranches
OR Suburban Homes.

The CLOVERDALE FARM ESTATE consists of some 400 acres, lying immediately north of Tolmie Avenue, between Saanich Road and Cook Street. Quadra street, a well-graded street, runs through the property, the city water main following the line of Cook street. Portion of it lying on the city boundary line has been divided into one and five acre blocks, suitable for SUBURBAN HOMES, and offers some splendid lots for building, and at the figures we can sell at it would PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE and buy an acre or two, instead of one lot in town. The balance has been divided into 8, 10, 12 and 20 acre pieces SUITABLE FOR FARMING, GARDENING, etc. There is a variety of soil to choose from, some of it being as GOOD LAND as you could possibly want. The bulk of the land is only TWO MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. This is a VERY GREAT ADVANTAGE, as you can dispose of your produce to the private consumer and get the highest market prices. THERE IS MONEY IN WORKING a piece of land so situated, as good prices can always be obtained off the consumer for milk, butter, eggs, etc. We are offering the land at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FIGURES. After a certain proportion is disposed of the PRICES WILL BE RAISED, as the owners cannot afford to sell much at the present figures. The PRESENT PRICES make quite a consideration to purchasers, and if for nothing else you ought to buy it, as it would be a GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT. EASY TERMS will be given to those who wish it, deferred payments at 6 per cent. Further particulars will be willingly given.

APPLY TO.. OR TO..

Swinerton & Oddy, 106 GOVERNMENT STREET — Lee & Fraser, TROUNCE AVE.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Friday, Jan. 19.		Saturday, Jan. 20.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time	Height above zero
8:20 a.m.	8.6 feet.	8:70 a.m.	8.4 feet.
11:30 a.m.	6.9 feet.	1:50 a.m.	6.5 feet.
4:00 p.m.	8.1 feet.	5:00 p.m.	7.7 feet.
11:30 pm.	3.8 feet.	.....	.....

Fire Insurance.

Heisterman & Co.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside. *

Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside. *

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co.*

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

Mrs. Lombard will resume her music teaching January 4, at 56 Collinson street. *

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges. *

Golf.—Just arrived, a splendid stock of Golf Goods a Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street. *

Superior Madras muslins, artistic designs and colorings, liberty cretonnes and sateens at Weiler Bros.' *

Brass kerbs for tile-hearths, brass coal-hods, fire-brasses, and fireside sets at Weiler Bros.' *

Northerners' Banquet. — To-morrow evening the members of the Arctic Brotherhood will hold a banquet at the Hotel Dallas—not a smoking concert, as announced in yesterday morning's Colonist.

The man on the street corner advertises his wares—by wind. If you buy and find you are sold, it's your fault. You take no chances in buying "Hondi." Ask all those friends of yours who use it. *

Another consignment of that famous Czarina Carnation Perfume has just arrived. A bouquet of carnations is represented by a single drop of this fragrant, delicate and lasting perfume. F. W. Fawcett & Co., chemists and druggists, 49 Government street. *

Economy.—The stomach of the Jap who died suddenly, and who was supposed to have been poisoned, was sent to Mr. W. F. Best for chemical analysis. It was afterwards decided that it was not worth while to have an analysis made, on account of the expense.

Contract Awarded.—The contract for the building on Yates street for Messrs. B. Williams & Co. has been awarded to Mr. James Baker by the architect, Mr. J. Gerhard Tiark. When the building is completed Messrs. Williams & Co. will have one of the most up-to-date stores in Victoria.

Indians Surrender.—Supt. Hussey has received word that the two Indians who broke into a house at Tatla Lake in November last and threatened the lives of the inmates, have surrendered to Constable Pyper. The case was remanded owing to the absence of the necessary witnesses.

Cruelty ao Animals.—Under instructions from the S. P. C. A. summonses were issued yesterday for George Carter, J. Tirrell and Abe Drascowitz, expressmen, charged with cruelty to animal. The poor beasts they are driving are not fit for work, being underfed and suffering from open sores. The cases will come up on Monday.

Goes to the Home.—"Sam" Goodwin, who at one time held a responsible position in Victoria, but who of late years has been incapacitated for work owing to having suffered a stroke of paralysis, has been admitted to the Old Men's Home. "Sam" has been arrested several times for selling liquor to Indians, a charge for the same offence being laid against him the other day, but friends have succeeded in getting the old man entrance in the Home for the Aged, where he may spend his declining years out of harm's way.

To Clean Chinatown.—Sanitary Officer Wilson promises that he will insist upon a strict observance by the Mongolians of the sanitary laws. It is likely that a number of the dirty shacks which are considered a menace will be condemned and destroyed in a few days. In connection with the agitation to cleanse Chinatown, it is pointed out that many of the small cabins inhabited by white men are in quite as bad a state from a sanitary point of view as the habitations of the Chinese and an effort will be made to make their occupants comply with the health regulations.

Clean, cold cash—a discount of 20 per cent. on all cash sales of over one dollar until January 31st in all lines of clothing, men's furnishings, hats, etc., at Reid's winter clearance sale, 122 Government street.

Electric Light Fittings.

Graceful,

Elegant,

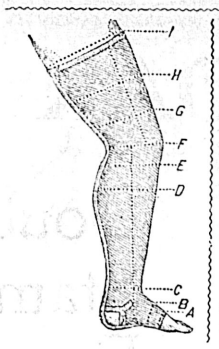
Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.

2 Government Street.

Order Your



SILK ELASTIC HOSIERY

—AT—

Bowes' Drug Store

Govt. Street, Near Yates.

Native Sons' Ball.—A grand ball is to be given on February 9 in Assembly hall by the Native Sons. A committee is perfecting arrangements.

Parlor Social.—The W. C. T. U. held a meeting at Mrs. Smith's, Hillside avenue, yesterday. There was a good attendance, and Mrs. Stafford gave a parlimentary drill on woman's franchise. Refreshments were served.

Mr. Higgins' Condition.—Mr. D. W. Higgins, who has been confined to the house for nearly a week, and who was ill for some days before he consented to remain at home, was better last night, and his general condition was such that his family fully expect him to be about as usual by Monday.

There is not an ounce of headache in a barrel of it—Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Laid at Rest.—Rev. Father Nicolaye officiated yesterday at the funeral of the late Mrs. L. Quagliotti, which took place from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., and later at St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. Riley, G. Schmidt, M. McTiernan, N. Kermode, N. Bereci and T. J. Burns, Sr.

Yorkshiremen Meet To-Night.—A meeting of Yorkshiremen will be held at the Rectory to-night at 8.30 at the invitation of the Rev. Canon Beanlands, president of the new Yorkshire society. It is requested that every Yorkshireman in the city, whether he has signed the roll or not, make it a point to be present, as the aims and objects of the society will be fully discussed and organization completed as far as possible.

Officers Installed.—The officers of Princess Alexandria Lodge, Daughters of England, were installed by district deputy Chas. Holmes on Wednesday evening. The following are the officers: Pres., Bro. Bull; vice-president, Sister Foster; secretary, Bro. J. G. Taylor; treasurer, Sister Temple; chaplin, Sister Nute; committee, Sisters Wyatt, Sommerville, Davy, Crocker; inner guard, Sister Pearson; outer guard, Bro. Gladding.

Funeral of Mrs. Beaven.—The funeral of the late Mrs. C. F. Beaven took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Oak Bay avenue, in the presence of a large number of sympathizing friends. The Rev. R. Hughes conducted very impressive services there and at Ross Bay cemetery, where the remains were laid to rest. The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: Messrs. F. Richards, F. Burrell, R. Matheson, P. C. MacGregor, J. T. Hopper, W. J. Burnes.

Don't drink the first thing the bartender offers. Call for Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey and insist on getting it.

Want Street Cars.—A number of residents of the Gorge road yesterday waited on the management of the British Columbia Electric Railway & Lighting Co., to urge the extension of the line along that thoroughfare. A considerable sum has been subscribed to assist the project. The company promised to consider the matter. The company contemplate improving their Esquimalt service, putting on larger cars, with smoking compartments and other conveniences. Rock Bay bridge is to be strengthened by the city and company for this purpose, and the company will ask for permission to run the heavier cars over Point Ellice bridge, which they contend is quite equal to the strain.

City Police Court.—There were a number of cases of minor importance in the police court yesterday. Wm. Stewart, a young lad, was charged with stealing oranges from D. K. Chungranes, the fruit dealer. The boy not appearing as his father had promised, a warrant was issued for his arrest and the case remanded until to-day. John Fay and Arthur Beattie were charged with attempted robbery and assaults on a man in the Trilby saloon, and the case was remanded until this afternoon at 2.30. Francis Bridges for unlawfully discharging firearms within the city limits was fined $5. The case against Dennis Driscoll, charged with using threatening language to his daughter, Mrs. Ahern, was remanded until to-day.

Fifth Regiment Gymnasium.—Last night the series of gymnastic drills commenced with a large attendance of members of the regiment. The fencing class, under Instructor Thompson, of H.M.S. Leander, numbered thirty. The boxing class, under Prof. Robert Foster, greatly interested the spectators, sixteen men undergoing instruction. Wrestling was under Instructor Pedan, and was keenly contested. The horizontal-bar, under instructor R. O. Clarke, was well patronized. The first night was a big success, and it is expected that a large number of the regiment will be present next Thursday. The gymnasium committee have decided that N.C.O. or men absenting themselves more than one night from the class will have their names removed from the list. Br. Williams, Royal Garrison Artillery gymnastic instructor to the troops at the barracks, has kindly offered his services to assist in the course of instruction.

St. Barnabas' Concert.—One of the most successful concerts of the season was held in the Oddfellows' hall, Spring Ridge, last night in aid of the Sunday school of St. Barnabas' church. After a few introductory remarks by the rector, and a number of musical selections by the children, fourteen of the scholars, in brilliant and most appropriate costumes, presented "The Cinderella" in one act, to the intense delight of the large audience. Staff engineer Wallis, R.N., gave an interesting magic lantern lecture, showing English scenes, ships of the navy, types of the British navy and local views, the last of which were especially well received. The most unique and delightful part of the entertainment was the singing in costume of "Her Majesty" by two of the "Cinderella" company. Too much praise cannot be given Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mrs. Andrew and others who so efficiently trained the little ones, and who contributed so greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

School Board's First Meeting

Trustee Hall Honored by Choice as Chairman for the Current Year.

Little Business Transacted by the Trustees—Teachers' Salaries Discussed.

The first meeting of the new board of school trustees for 1900, held yesterday evening in the committee room at the city hall, developed nothing of particular interest. Trustee Belyea pointed out that according to law the members of the newly elected board were required to take the oath of office, but as this had not been done in former years, the members decided to again take the risk, and business was proceeded with.

There were present Trustees Mrs. Grant and Messrs. Drury, Hall, McCandless, Belyea and Brown. The first business of the evening was the appointment of a chairman, and a ballot being taken, Trustee Dr. Lewis Hall was chosen for that position. Dr. Hall in a few neat remarks thanked the trustees for the honor reposed in him.

A letter was read from Miss Cameron, of the South Park school, directing the attention of the board to the unsanitary condition of the play basements, and asking for some supplies. Referred to the buildings and grounds committee.

J. M. Campbell, Angus Galbraith, A. J. Merton, Miss A. M. Spragge and John J. Stephenson wrote asking for increase of salary.

Trustee Mrs. Gordon Grant thought that the grievance which the teachers complained of could be rectified if the confidential report of the committee on the matter of salaries were made public. This would show the teachers just how they ranked and they would make efforts to conform with the standard.

Trustee Belyea thought it would be a good plan to prohibit teachers from making application for an increase of salary. The board was being continually pestered with applications, and the thing should stop. If the teachers were not satisfied with the salaries set by the board, let them resign.

Trustee McCandless said there would be no end to the matter if the board were to consider all applications sent in. A settled policy should be adopted and adhered to. The rules now governing the board should be followed.

Trustee Brown agreed with Trustee Mrs. Grant that it was advisable to make public the confidential report of the committee who had dealt with the question of salaries.

Trustee Mrs. Grant moved that it be referred to the school management committee.

Trustee Drury thought it would be inadvisable to so act that any teacher could not feel at liberty to address the board on any subject at any time.

Mrs. Grant's motion carried.

H. H. Bailey, janitor of the Hillside avenue school, wrote asking for an increase of salary. Referred to the school management committee.

The secretary reported a total attendance at the schools of 2,310. The late finance committee's report was received and adopted.

Trustee Belyea reported that the buildings and grounds committee reported against the petition to partition the North Ward school building.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next, when the estimates will be taken up and acted upon.

THE SCHOOL REPORT.

Steady Growth of the Education System of British Columbia Illustrated.

In his capacity of minister of education, Hon. Premier Semlin has just presented to parliament the twenty-eighth annual report of that department, from which it is learned that the number of pupils enrolled during the year was 19,185, an increase of 1,537 over that of the previous year, while the average actual daily attendance was 12,304.32, an increase for the year of 1,248.67. During the year there were 280 schools in operation, an increase of nineteen. These schools were constituted as follows:

High schools	4
Graded schools	32
Common schools	244

The total number of teachers and monitors employed was 461, an increase of 39. Of this number 15 were employed in Nanaimo, 22 in New Westminster, 64 in Vancouver, and 50 in Victoria. There were 310 engaged in the rural schools, and of the latter number 35 were monitors.

The percentage of average daily attendance was 64.13, the highest since the establishment of the present school system in 1872.

The expenditure for education proper during the year was:

Teachers' salaries	$184,337 57
Incidental expenses	14,126 35
Per capita grant to city districts	56,692 12
Education office	13,497 42
Total	$268,653 46

The education office is indebted to the department of lands and works for information showing the expenditure for the construction of new school houses, furniture, repairs and improvements to school property. This expenditure for the year was $67,362.84. The following shows the expenditure for construction, repair, etc., of school houses made by the department of lands and works during the past five years:

1894-95	$18,963 35
1895-96	29,404 72
1896-97	15,870 94
1897-98	42,498 89
1898-99	67,362 84

The total cost to the provincial government for all purposes of education during the past year was:

Education proper	$268,653 46
Department of lands and works.	67,362 84
Total	$336,016 30

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The Leading Grocers.

The following table shows the cost of each pupil on average daily attendance during the past ten years:

1889-90	$28 37
1890-91	26 66
1891-92	25 79
1892-93	26 79
1893-94	21 71
1894-95	22 95
1895-96	22 14
1896-97	22 08
1897-98	22 40
1898-99	21 83

AT THE THEATRE.

"Hottest Coon in Dixie" Did Not Come Up to Expectations—"Sewing the Wind."

The advance agent's promises in connection with "The Hottest Coon in Dixie" were not fulfilled. The company is not the best colored combination travelling—in fact it is far from the best. All the songs rendered have long ago been tabooed, even in the music halls, and there was but one dancer who was above the average. The alleged rival of "Black Patti," while she has a sweet voice, would make a poor showing in comparison with the great colored songstress. Even the chorus, although strong, was not well balanced.

* * *

"Sowing the Wind," which comes to the Victoria theatre to-night, is aptly termed a great play. This is as strong a social study as the stage has offered in many years. The subject is the old story of the inequality of the sexes, but the treatment of the theme is new and original. Prior to the events of the play, Mr. Brabazon became enamored of a young woman beneath him in social station. Marriage between them not being in order, according to the social dictum, she consented to an unsanctified relationship. This was soon dissolved through an unsuspected rival, Lord Petworth, who convinced Brabazon's closest friend, and he (Brabzon) that he was the victim of disloyalty. Here the play begins; its local motif being the love between Brabazon's adopted son, Annesley, and Rosamond, a concert singer of great beauty and successful, though shady notoriety. Brabazon prohibitively opposes their marriage. In the process of their resistance of Brabazon's obduracy Lord Petworth becomes an actor in the play as the consort of the early companion of Brabazon. The woman has been dead two months, having descended to the lower depths of disgrace. Petworth delivers to Rosamond a letter and likeleness sent by her mother. This letter serves to satisfy the daughter that her mother was a loyal and meanly deserted woman, and she lodges the sin of it all against her unknown father. Later the girl reveals her identity as his child to Brabazon by the use of her mother's real name. He makes due acknowledgment, and the lovers receive his blessing.

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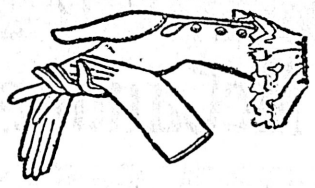

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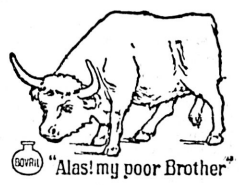

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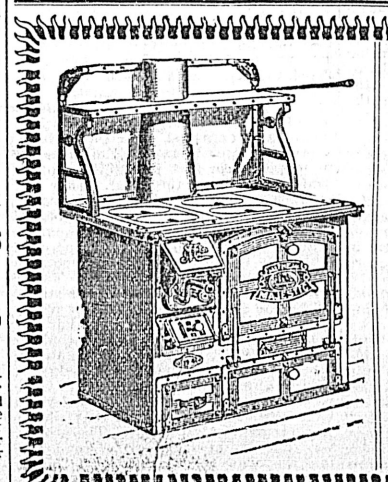

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Ministerial Defence Heard.

Opposition Criticism At Last Brings Response From Finance Minister.

Who Exchanges Compliments With Ex-Colleague—A Painful Turn in Slocan.

According to the anticipations of the opposition, as well as the government, this evening will witness the close of the debate on His Honor's speech at the opening of the local legislature, a night sitting being ordered if necessary to bring the battle of oratory to the decisive division. Yesterday proved possibly the most interesting day since the discussion commenced, Col. Baker (who had moved the adjournment the previous evening) being followed by the Minister of Finance, who held the floor for an hour and a half, devoting himself alternately to defence of the conduct and policy of the administration, and denunciation of the late force in the cabinet—Mr. Joseph Martin. Of this gentleman he had to say in his peroration—carrying out the title of "the fallen angel," which had been bestowed through the joint effort of Hon. Dr. McKechnie and Col. Baker—that he reminded him strongly of the character in Milton, who had said:

"And in my choice
To reign is worth ambition; though in Hell,
Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven."

Aside from the debate, in which Col. Baker and Hon. Mr. Cotton were the only speakers, Mr. Pooley moving the adjournment of the debate, interest in the day centred in the few moments immediately preceding the adjournment, when Mr. Eberts moved the adjournment of the debate in order to bring to the attention of the house the reported serious condition of affairs in the Slocan mines, where the management of the Payne group, near Sandon, had so come into conflict with the workmen of the union as to anticipate trouble with that organization, and telegraph to Superintendent Hussey for a sufficient force to adequately protect life and property. Mr. Eberts was anxious to obtain from the Attorney-General a declaration that he was taking the necessary action in the premises; and that member of the government, in giving the desired assurance, expressed the opinion that no danger need be apprehended—an opinion that was acquiesced in by Mr. Green, the member for the district in question.

PETITIONS.

The house having been opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, petitions were presented by the following members:

Mr. Clifford—From M. King, asking for leave to present a delayed petition, for the incorporation of a company to build and operate a railway from Dyea River to a point at or near Lake Bennett, with all usual incidental privileges.

Mr. Green—From forty-four citizens and miners of Silverton, B. C., asking that no amendment or change be made to those clauses of the present Mineral Act commonly known as the eight-hour law, and that these clauses be retained in their entirety, and duly enforced.

The petition of the British America Corporation and other mining companies of West Kootenay, presented by Mr. Martin on Wednesday, was read and received, Mr. Macpherson not being sustained in the point raised by him that the petition could not be regarded as in order, inasmuch as it did not conclude with a prayer, but merely a recital of facts.

RETURN PRESENTED.

Hon. Mr. Semlin laid before the house a return asked for by resolution, with respect to the disallowance of certain labor legislation of 1898.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Mr. Helgesen, as a privilege, rose to correct an unintentional error contained in the Colonist report of Wednesday's proceedings. When he had referred to Mr. Martin opposing certain restrictive legislation in behalf of the working classes, he had not spoken of Italians, but of Chinese. He hoped that the representative of the Colonist in the gallery would set the matter right.

DEBATING THE SPEECH.

COL. BAKER, continuing the debate where he had adjourned the previous evening, said that he had on the former day touched upon that portion of His Honor's speech relating to the war in South Africa, and the expressions of loyalty and fidelity that were pouring in from all parts of the Empire. If there had been any doubts as to the depth and heartiness of this loyalty, the magnificent meeting held on Wednesday evening at the Victoria theatre should have set these aside, and vindicated the true feelings of British Columbia and its people toward the Mother Country. Not only were the people of British Columbia prepared to send their sons and brothers to fight the battles of the Empire, but they were prepared as well to put their hands down in their pockets and supply them with the equipment they would require in going to the front. He hoped that the government would realize the paramount necessity of securing a definite reply at once from the Dominion government in regard to the offer that had been made, again emphasizing the importance of the consideration of time.

The member for Cariboo had misrepresented facts in endeavoring to lead the house and people to believe that the late government was or could be in any way responsible for the complications in mining titles that had arisen in Atlin. He demonstrated how, the birth of Atlin as an important mining district being almost co-incident with the going out of the Turner ministry, such a condition of affairs as had been charged was an impossibility; and held that this was but one more illustration of the general disposition of members on the government side to meet the facts and arguments of their political opponents with fiction. The trouble was that the members of the opposition could not surmise what fiction would next be launched and were therefore handicapped.

Coming to the matter of the speech itself, it would be found that the opposition had proposed an amendment striking out all save the portion emphasizing provincial loyalty, with which all concurred. To make good before the house and the electorate the charge of lost confidence upon which this amendment was based, he proposed to review briefly the record of error that the present government had written for itself since its accession to power. To begin with, he declared that it had been brought into existence unconstitutionally. When His Honor had called upon Mr. Beaven to undertake the formation of a government, and that gentleman had failed, the proper course would have been to have summoned the members for a special session of the legislature, and on a vote being taken, the administration could have been given into the hands of the proper persons. The difficulties that had been experienced by Premier Semlin in constructing and in holding together his cabinet were next dealt with, and exception was taken to the boast of the government members that they represented the feelings and the wishes of the people of British Columbia. The late attorney-general (Mr. Martin) had distinctly denied that he had ever been elected as a supporter of the Semlin government; he had denied that he had ever run as such. He claimed to have been elected as an independent, and to have so remained. Again, it was found that the gentleman who now occupied the position of Attorney-General, who certainly had not been elected as a representative of the administration of which he was now a member; on the contrary he had been chosen by the people directly to oppose the gentlemen with whom he was now associated, and had been assisted and supported throughout all his campaign, with funds and otherwise, by the followers of the then government led by Mr. Turner.

The legislation of last session had not been in the interest or for the advantage of the people. On the contrary, the very first and most significant measure had been in the direction of deliberately setting these rights at naught. It had been designed for the purpose of providing a temporary majority by which the business might be conducted during that session. This legislation, so distinctly antagonistic to the principles of popular government had not been justified, nor had an attempt been made to justify it. It had been devised as a desperate expedient and forced through the house by sheer brute force, against precedent and all constitutional right.

As for the subsequent legislation of the session, it had been equally pernicious—hasty, ill-advised, and calculated to, as it had, operate prejudicially to the country and all its important industries. The government realized the erroneous character of their last year's legislation now; they knew well that the declarations of the opposition at its passage, that it was hasty and ill-advised, had been substantiated—yet what did they do? Did they come out manfully and admit their blunders? On the contrary. They laid all the blame for what had been wrongly done upon the member for Vancouver City, who had left their ranks. They were quite prepared to admit that they had last session sunk their identities to his command; that he had dominated and controlled; and that when the session had ended they had spewed him out like a political Jonah. As for the position of the junior member for Esquimalt, that gentleman's abilities had not been recognized by his associates of last session, and (after lending them valuable support all through that session, and finding it unappreciated) he had found himself too cast out into his present winter of discontent—the government side having refused to recognize his ability or his service to them and to his country. The present government having but a majority of one, the member for Southeast Kootenay contended with force that it was useless for them to claim to be able to properly conduct the business of the country or control the house. They were in such a position that any individual member who chose to, might control. He could hold his vote, as a pistol, at the head of the leader of the government and whenever he desired anything, command the premier to fall or deliver. To terminate this condition of affairs it appeared by the speech that instead of placing themselves in such a position that they might with safety apply to the people for an endorsation, the government now proposed another method of procedure to secure a mechanical majority. They would re-distribute what they believed to be a safe constituency, and thus add one to their side of the house. The proposal was one so strongly to be condemned that he was not surprised to find so staunch an advocate of the government as the New Westminster Columbian expressing the hope that the government would not thus endeavor to "drag out a miserable existence with a bare majority." When a leading government paper so took the administration to task for its discreditable tactics to retain place and power, surely it was the duty of the opposition to direct special attention to the same significant subject.

With respect to the subject of education—it had been stated frequently that the cost here was much greater than in the other provinces. This was in one sense a mistaken impression. Here all the expense of education was, by the law, taken from general revenue; whereas in the other provinces a portion only was so devised, the remaining portion of the cost of education being secured by local assessments for school purposes. A greater charge was therefore apparent here than was actual, although the operation of the two forms of collection had really very little difference in effect—it did not really matter much to the people whether they paid for their schools entirely by taxation for the general revenue, or by a contribution to the general revenue in part and the special charge for schools in part. It was quite possible that some desirable changes in this direction might be made—he had indeed had them in contemplation in his capacity as minister of education when the late government, of which he had been a member, was relieved of office—and he was quite prepared to give his serious consideration and support to any proposed change that had ben well considered and appeared in the direction of increasing the favorable position of the province while not jeopardizing in any way the efficiency of the educational plan. The general plan of education in this province he looked upon as one of the country's best advertisements—as well as the right and advantage of the citizens. The fact that whenever ten children of school age were found in a community, a tacher could be secured—or for every twenty children, a school—wen very far toward bringing in the most desirable settlers.

As for the Columbia and Western grant, and the proposal to substitute a cash subsidy for the land consideration given to induce construction of this road—it was really a matter that the present government had little to do with, it having been passed upon by the legislature at the time that the alternative was allowed of giving cash or land assistance as might be deemed best. Considerable had been said in antagonism to land subsidies in any event. It should not be forgotten that a few years ago this was virtually the only form of assistance the province was competent to extend in order to induce the opening up of the province. The government of that day would have been made to think of offering cash bonuses, for they had no cash; while it was necessary, in order to promote the property and development of the country, to offer the only consideration that was available. Nor had the system operated injuriously to the province, as the history of its progress would attest. With regard to the British Columbia Southern, this bill had been passed as long ago as 1888, and while the government members were now even so bold as to claim that coal lands had been given away that were so valuable that their operation would have enabled the affairs of the country to be carried on without taxation it was significant that for ten or twelve years a company had been sought that would accept the lands and build the road. An indication had been given of the desire on the part of some of the gentlemen opposite to introduce government ownership of railways in this province. He could understand why this should be—in view of the very peculiar legislation for power that had been carried through by this government since it came into being. The operation of the railways could, no doubt, be made a very useful feature of the political machine, and the party thus hope to retain power indefinitely. For his own part, while government ownership of railways was possibly very good in some countries and under certain conditions of national development, British Columbia was not yet ready for them. The country had first of all to be got on a permanent basis; and then, when the public ownership system was adopted, great care should be taken to prevent its becoming a means of political power.

With respect to the clause dealing with the anticipated opening up of the Omineca country—it had been borrowed or appropriated from the late government, only that it did not go as far as that government's broad plan to open up, not the Omineca alone, but all parts of the province. Dealing with the charges of extravagance that had been put forward by gentlemen on the other side, the member for South Kootenay quoted figures of revenue and expenditure in explanation of the apparent, but not actual, deficit. In the financial year of 1898-9 the net expenditure had been $2,156,473, and the net revenue and expenditure on public net revenue $1,531,638, the difference being $625,835. But in that year there had been an expenditure on public works of $866,044, which had to be deducted from the apparent deficit, and would leave a surplus of $200,000 odd. If the late government had rested on its oars and not devoted its energies intelligently to the development and opening up of the province and its industries, it could very easily have shown a surplus—but British Columbia would not have so advanced and prospered. (Applause.) If the late government had pursued such a policy of false economy it would have been false to its progressive policy and and false to the interests of the people. On the contrary, it had gone to the London market, got money to develop the country—financiers appreciating the intelligent policy that had been inaugurated—and in ten years had so improved provincial conditions as to have almost quadrupled the revenue. This showed the broad-minded, statesmanlike policy of the late government. The speech of His Honor had stated that the minister of finance had floated the new loan at a more advantageous rate to the province than that of the previous loans. This statement, although partially correct, did not give a fair view of the actual facts. As a fact, the minister of finance in the late government had placed the last loan at 95, the quotation on the market being 98; while the present minister of finance had placed the new loan at 96, when the quotation on the market was 100 or par. It was, therefore, easy to see that relatively speaking the former loan was disposed of under much more favorable conditions.

Taking up the eight-hour law, he was as much the friend of the workingman as any member of the house. But he would never have introduced legislation such as this, based upon the sole object of catching the labor vote. This legislation was class legislation, pure and simple. It was legislation that had not been wanted by the mine-owners, and did not benefit the workers in reality. It had been devised to catch votes, and he was very much mistaken if the workingmen of to-day would be deceived by it. Such tactics might have been effectual with the workers of long ago, but thanks to the good education securable in the public schools, the standard of intelligence had been raised, and it was no longer possible to bluff or mislead the worker as to the true conditions influencing such legislation. The workingman, he felt confident, would realize that it was not in such special legislation that his interests were best promoted. His interests were identical with the interests of the province, and the legislation that would develop industries, bring in capital and provide work and wages was the legislation that would co-incidently benefit both the workingman and his employer. To give an illustration of the fact that the workers were quite well aware that too much meddling with the laws affecting labor was being done, he recalled the fact that the Dominion had had an officer engaged for some time past in investigating the conditions of labor. When this officer, Mr. Clute, was in East Kootenay, he had made a searching inquiry into all conditions affecting the Crow's Nest Coal Co.'s works, and he had found them eminently satisfactory. On the conclusion of his investigation, he had asked if there was anything the Dominion government could do for the workmen, and the president of the union tersely replied that there was—to leave the workmen alone. All this over-legislating in the alleged interest of the workingman was to be very carefully looked into. As to the subterfuge of the government in endeavoring to lay the blame for the discrediting of the province in London at the time the last loans were being floated by the Turner government upon an humble farmer living on one of the islands—it was in keeping with the general policy to vilify and blackguard the late government by inuendoes which no attempt had ever been made to substantiate, for the good reason that there was nothing in them. The honorable gentleman closed with a reference to the mistaken policy of making frequent and unnecessary changes in the mining laws. These laws were now declared to be the most perfect mining laws in the world, and this being the case they should as much as possible be left alone. He referred briefly to the illiberality of the Allen Exclusion Act, as contrary to the open door policy for which Britain had declared, and calculated to retard the settlement and development of the province, thereby operating most disadvantageously; such legislation might catch a few votes, but it would not be in the interest of the country, and as such was to be condemned. In conclusion he suggested that Premier Semlin should take the earliest opportunity to appeal to the country, or at all events devise some honorable means to secure efficient control of the house, and thereby carry on the government of the country with credit and success.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON, on rising to continue the debte, was received with loud cheers from both sides of the house. He said:

"Mr. Speaker: I thought it would have been unnecessary for me to speak on this occasion. I think far too much of the time of this house has been taken up in discussing this subject, and it would be better if we got down to business. But hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house seem very anxious that the Finance Minister should say something. (Applause.) As they have insisted on my getting up they must not blame me if I spoil some political reputations, or cut off some political heads in the remarks I may make. (Applause.) There was another reason which I had for hoping that I should not be called upon to speak on this occasion, and that is the dislike I have to have to make any personal references. I have been in this house for ten years, and I think hon. gentlemen who have been with me during that time will admit that I have always been careful to avoid as far as possible any reflections or personal remarks. But unfortunately matters have occurred in this province during the last six months in connection with this government and this legislature which have compelled hon. members on this side of the house, and also some members of the government, to make some remarks which I am quite sure that nothing but a sense of duty would have compelled them to make. (Hear, hear.) I allude to the circumstances which have reduced the majority of this government from the six which it had at the last session to the two which it now has. While I listened to the admirable speeches of the mover and seconder, I was struck by the fact that one of those gentlemen reprsented the largest city in the province, Vancouver, one of those gentlemen represented the the largest city in the Interior, and what may be called the capital of the mining district. Turing to other districts, you will find that the industrial centres, the centres of wealth and progress in this province, are almost without exception, represented by members on this side of the house. (Government applause.) That being so, it seems a remarkable fact—a fact that to a stranger would appear almost inexplicable—that, notwithstanding that the majority of the government has fallen from six, last session, to two this.

Col. Baker—Only one.

Hon. Cater-Cotton—Two; I think I am correct. But I am always pleased to be corrected by the hon. member for South East Kootenay. Twenty members support the government against eighteen on the opposition side, including the two who have just gone over.

Col. Baker said that the speaker could not be considered as being on either side. He did not think that hon. gentlemen opposite should consider for a moment that the speaker would always vote on their side.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I do not think, sir, that I reflect on your independence. I merely said we had two majority. If the hon. gentleman likes to call it one, in order to keep in harmony with his facetious remarks of a few moments ago, I have no objection. One is just as good as a dozen, if the government has a majority. As I was saying, circumstances brought up by the leader of the opposition party compelled hon. members on this side of the house, and especially the leader of the government, to make some remarks on this matter; and in the speech made by the third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin), who made some very severe reflections upon myself, which I feel called upon to refer to, not because I care for them one jot personally, but because I have the honor of being one of the ministers of His Honor. (Government applause.) That hon. gentleman (Mr. Martin) sought to cast the reflection upon me that I dominated the present government, and that I expelled him—I think those were the words—from the cabinet. I am sorry the hon. gentleman is not in his place, but the house cannot be stopped again if he chooses to be absent."

Mr. Martin entered the house several minutes later.

"I think," continued Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton, "that honorable members on both sides of the house will see that I am not making any personal attacks or saying anything I could avoid saying, when I refer briefly to the circumstances which I understand led to the honorable gentleman's secession from the cabinet. I will say this for him, that until one matter in connection with my department of lands and works, arose, he and I worked in the greatest harmony. I acknowledge that honorable gentleman has considerable ability, although I think in some directions it has been overrated; but until a certain matter arose in the government, the honorable gentleman and myself worked in the greatest harmony, and I am willing and pleased to have this opportunity of saying that this province is indebted to him for considerable valuable legislation. (Applause). Then the matter—I might almost say crisis—arose as to what is known throughout the province—and has indeed become known throughout the Dominion—as the Deadman's Island question. I must state briefly the facts of this matter. There is a small island in the harbor of Vancouver, seven acres at high tide and considerably more at low tide, which is particularly advantageously situated for commercial and shipping purposes. It is also in close proximity to that splendid domain, Stanley Park. In fact at low water you can walk across from the mainland to the island. There have been in the past many applications for that island. It is a valuable piece of property, but there has been, as I understand, some doubt as to the ownership, and the late government therefore refused to dispose of it. But in the spring of last year Mr. Ludgate came to this province, and proposed to acquire that island, ostensibly as a site for a sawmill. He was informed, as I understand it, that it was Dominion property. He accordingly went to Ottawa and got what purported to be a lease of the island for 25 years, with a condition of renewal for another 25 years, at an annual rental of $500. When this was brought to my notice, I thought it my duty as chief commissioner of lands and works to make some inquiry as to the title of the Dominion government to that island. The result of the preliminary examination which I made in the records of the office convinced me that it was not Dominion but Provincial property. I brought this matter before my colleagues, and they decided that the matter should be further investigated. Meanwhile Mr. Ludgate, as I understand it, had retained the third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin) as his solitor, and that gentleman discussed the subject with the government, and suggested that we should practically give him a lease, leaving the question to be settled afterwards as to the ownership of the island.

When I heard that I objected very strenuously, because I held, and it is a fact, that we could not deal with that island without going through certain preliminaries under our land laws, and that we were bound in the public interest to put the island up to public competition. That is to say, we should ask for tenders, so that if we decided to lease or sell it, we might be sure of getting for the province the best price. I am sure every honorable member will say that was a proper and business-like course to pursue. You will see that if we agreed to let Mr. Ludgate have the island, pending the decision of the question, we could not have got the best price for it, nor could we, until that question was settled, put it up for competition and expect to get fair offers in competition with Mr. Ludgate. He was in an advantageous position, having his arrangements with the Dominion government, and if he could make arrangements with us his title was good. At the same time, any outside person who might think of tendering for the island would be deterred because he would consider that he might be ejected at some time by the Dominion government. Therefore there could be no fair and open tender, for no one would care to bid against Mr. Ludgate. Things went on in rather an unpleasant position, until at last Mr. Ludgate took possession of the island and began to chop down the trees. Then I determined to take action on my own responsibility as chief commissioner. I sent up orders to the timber inspector at Vancouver, an officer of the department, to take possession of the island. The Premier and myself also communicated with the Attorney-General, he being in Vancouver at the time, and requested him to take steps in that direction. I need not go into what followed; that is known to everybody; but after having acted in that way as the attorney-general of the province, after having telegraphed to Ottawa that in the opinion of this government the property belonged to the province, what do we find? That the honorable gentleman (Mr. Martin) stated in an interview published in Vancouver that he was still attorney or solicitor for Mr. Ludgate. Then I thought it was time to express myself fully and openly. I could not see how any man could act as legal adviser to the government and yet be the legal adviser of a party with whom the government was in conflict. (Applause). Therefore I, as the honorable gentleman said to you the other day, put my foot down, and if I had not done that I would have been recreant to my trust, and subject to severe condemnation by the house and the people. What followed you know. As a result of that and other things the internal conditions of the cabinet were not satisfactory, and the Premier, in the exercise of his undoubted right, called on the honorable third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin) for his resignation. But, sir, as he has told you, and as he has told the public in the newspapers, he refused to resign and demanded that a caucus should be held to settle the question. Well. I considered then, as I consider now, that was a most ridiculous and unconstitutional course, it being clearly the right of the Premier to dismiss a minister, just as much as it is his right to ask a man to become a member of his cabinet. But the Premier, with his large-heartedness and courtesy, submitted to that arrangement and the caucus was held. And the decision of the caucus was that in the interests of the government, of the party, and of the province the honorable gentleman should resign. He did resign. Now what is there in that; is not that the proper course? The honorable gentleman talks about being expelled. He resigned when he found the conditions were such as he stated—when he stated that if a majority of the government supporters were against him he would resign—that might have ended it. But I want to point out to you under what obligation that arrangement placed the honorable member. He had in his letter laid himself under this obligation—that having abided by the decision of the party in resigning from the government, he should also abide by their decision and continue, if not to support the party, yet to allow the party to go on in its course. (Applause). Take the other case, Mr. Speaker; suppose that caucus had supported the honorable gentleman, and had said we think he is in the right, and the Premier is in the wrong; what would have happened? The Premier would have resigned at once, and I would have resigned, and Mr. Martin no doubt would have been called upon to take the premiership. What then would we have done? We would have remained as members of this house and given the government a fair and independent support, because the government up to that time had carried out the policy upon which we were elected. (Applause). And until that government turned from those principles, abandoned its policy, we, as honorable men, would have been bound to support that policy, to support those principles and carry out the programme which our constituents sent us to this house to adopt. (Applause).

Was that the action of the hon. third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin)? No, sir. Within two days of that decision in that caucus we find him saying that everything he could do, in the house and in the province, to crush this government would be done. Is that honorable? Is not the hon. gentleman practically, absolutely, actually, pledged to give—outside the understanding he gave that he would abide by the decision of the caucus—his support to the principles he was elected upon? But he turns right round and says that not only will he not abide by the caucus, but that he will not abide by the party, the cause, nor his constituents. Now, as I said before, these personal matters are very disagreeable to me, but I think every member of the house, after the speech of the hon. gentleman the other day, will say that I could not do anything more than make this explanation. (Applause.) I think I have made it fairly—I think I have stated the facts, which must appeal to every impartial and reasonable man. I have no personal quarrel with the hon. gentleman. I have no feeling of bitterness at all towards him, but as a public man and as occupying the position he has assumed in this and other matters, I must say that I would regard him in any position of public trust in this province as a danger to the commonwealth, and as such he must be avoided. (Applause.) I say that some actions that he has done, some policies which he indicated in his speech last week, are such as must not be permitted to be carried into effect if we have the interests and the permanent advantage of this country at heart. I have done with that part. I regret that the hon. gentleman has certain characteristics, mental, intellectual and moral, which I think have, as you know, in the past worked to his detriment, and will in the future ever prevent him being any important factor in the public life, either of this province or of the Dominion. Some characteristics which have made him impossible to work in harmony with members of the cabinet here, have also been apparent in the East. We find him ejected at Winnipeg, rejected at Ottawa, and again in this province cast into outer darkness. (Applause.) While the hon. member for South East Kootenay, Col. Baker, was speaking when he referred in a touching manner to his friend and supporter (Mr. Martin)——

Col. Baker—I never did.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—As a fallen angel.

Col. Baker—I said that Mr. Martin had distinctly disclaimed that he had anything to do with the opposition party; they had consequently nothing to do with him.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I do not say that Mr. Martin claimed to belong to the opposition party, but I do say that the opposition has been very careful not to disclaim the hon. gentleman. But as I was saying, when Col. Baker alluded to the hon. third member for Vancouver City as a fallen angel, those lines of Milton came into my mind, and perhaps into the minds of other hon. gentlemen—those words which are put into the mouth of Satan.

"And in my choice
To reign is worth ambition, though in hell;
Better to reign in hell than serve in Heaven."

That exactly expresses the character, the sentiments, the views of my honorable friend, the third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin.) He must reign, not constitutionally, but as an autocrat, as a despot, in whatever community, in whatever government, in whatever association he is. (Applause and laughter). I think, with all due deference and kindness towards him, merely criticizing him, merely analyzing his character as a matter of curiosity or of scientific research—I say that is the defect which has proved in the past to be his bane, and will be so in the future, that inability to work harmoniously and fair with other men. (Loud applause). Now, I think I have done with the honorable gentleman in that way.

Mr. Joseph Martin interjected that before the honorable gentleman left the subject, would he kindly tell him where that interview was to be found in which he had stated that he was still acting as Mr. Ludgate's solicitor while as attorney-general he was acting for the province.

"I never said so," exclaimed Mr. Martin.

Hon. Mr. Martin—The honorable gentleman will find it in the newspaper press of Vancouver, and I think also in some of the other papers of the province.

Mr. Martin—Surely the honorable gentleman can give me better information than that.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said that he thought the honorable gentleman could find it in the News-Advertiser, the World and the Province.

Mr. Martin—Date?

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—He will find it in the paper of Wednesday morning, and it will be the Wednesday following the Monday on which I took possession of the island on the day when what was called the Deadman's Island trouble began—the day on which the honorable gentleman ordered the Riot Act to be read.

Mr. Martin declared that the honorable gentleman was talking of something of which he knew nothing. He had never said any such thing. He would tell the house exactly what he did say—

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—Mr. Speaker, we have no time; it really cuts no figure. I suppose he will not deny that he was Mr. Ludgate's solicitor after he acted as attorney-general?

Mr. Martin—I never acted for Ludgate after it became apparent that there was any question between the province and him.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—That begs the whole question. He never acted after it became apparent—it has not become apparent to some people yet.

Mr. Martin said that as soon as he got the premier's letter he notified Ludgate that there appeared to be a claim on the part of the province to the island, and he could no longer act for him. He told Mr. Cotton that——

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—That matters very little; the hon. gentleman was acting afterwards.

Mr. Martin—I did not.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—The people must themselves decide in the matter; that is all I propose to say about the subject. I have no personal feeling in the matter. I have stated the view I took as a public man, and the view which I think the majority of the people of the province will take if ever the hon. gentleman goes before them and asks for their support and their confidence. Now, to

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

"A Step in the right direction" is to give up using poor or adulterated teas and drink Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Ministerial Defence Heard.

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

get down to matters of more concern to the people of this province, and to the business of this house—I will take up, first, some matters which were also dealt with by the hon. third member for Vancouver in his speech. One of the most important of these matters was the question of the land grant to the British Columbia Southern railway. The hon. third member for Vancouver stated that the government had in its possession opinions from very eminent legal gentlemen, one of London, Mr. Haldane, and three of Toronto—Osler, Sir Christopher Robinson, and another gentleman, and that the outcome of these opinions was that while Mr. Haldane's was not satisfactory to the contention that the railway, having come under the operation of a Dominion charter, had forfeited its right to a land grant given by this province while it only had a provincial charter—that while Mr. Haldane's opinion was unsatisfactory on that point, the opinion of the Toronto lawyers was that the railway was not entitled to that grant. I think the hon. gentleman must have forgotten entirely the language of those opinions. I may say also—in order to make this matter clear, and in order to show what the government has done to conserve the interests of this province—that about June last while the hon. gentleman was still Attorney-General, we had strong demands made on us, the government, and especially on myself as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to issue crown grants for the land to which the company had become entitled by their construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Meanwhile, as some of the members of this government had always taken a very strong stand against these subsidies, and as there were certain questions that appeared in doubt, we decided to take the opinion of counsel as to our position, and as to the opinions to which the hon. gentleman referred. But in June last or in the beginning of July, Senator Cox and Mr. Robert Jaffray, two gentlemen of high standing in the Dominion, interested in the company, came down about these crown grants. They claimed that having built the line they were entitled to the grants.

Mr. Martin interrupted to say that the hon. gentleman was mistaken. These gentlemen had not come before he left the government.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—He may have been away; I think he was. They came before he left the government.

Mr. Martin—I was not aware of it.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—They were here several times. After the hon. gentleman left the government they were here again, with their solicitor, and and things then approached a crisis. They said, we have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of our shareholders' money in the construction of these coke ovens and other works in the supposition that we had a title to the land; now we find that there is a question of getting the land—or as they called it at the time—repudiation. The Attorney-General left and the government at that time had no constitutional legal adviser. The premier and myself were alone in Victoria at the time. We went fully into the matter, and we hunted up those opinions, which, up to that time, I had not seen, and I do not think the premier had. We read those opinions very carefully and I found out that while Mr. Haldane directly said "you have no right at all to withhold those lands," the counsel at Toronto, while practically holding that in law the company could, if it were given a petition of right, force the grant to be issued, yet they said perhaps as a matter of policy, you might try it in the courts. When that hon. gentleman said that these counsel were of the opinion stated that we were not entitled to make the grant, he was entirely astray. I may say that in order to make this matter quite clear to the house this government has decided to have these opinions printed, and laid before the members. This government is not anxious——

Mr. Martin—Will he at the same time lay before the house the letter that I wrote to counsel?

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—The hon. gentleman's letter will of course be published. We shall give the whole thing. We should not wish to do it for some reasons, but as he made a distinct statement to the effect I have stated we feel that in justice to the members of this house they should have the actual facts before them. (Loud applause.) These opinions were carefully perused by myself, and whilst realizing the immense possible responsibilities which were laid upon me in dealing with the matter involving millions of acres, known, some of it to be of immense value, I decided to still further assure my position, and be quite certain that while dealing justly with the company I did not deal carelessly with the public domain. So I took these counsels' opinions to Mr. Bodwell and asked him to give me his opinion of them. I should say mildly that matters had approached a crisis with the Crow's Nest Pass company. They said, "unless we have an answer one way or another, to know what we are going to do we shall close down our works—we cannot go on spending our shareholders' money on a property which if this action is upheld will pass away from us." What would have happened then? The shutting down of those collieries; those coke ovens would have been followed by the shutting down of the producing mines, and a collapse would have occurred in this country, an injury which it is almost impossible to calculate. It was then that I determined, before issuing the crown grant, although counsels' opinions did not seem to show that this government had any right to withhold the grant, to go to Mr. Bodwell. I told Senator Cox of that and asked him to let the matter stand over two days. Mr. Bodwell's opinion was absolutely in favor of the company. He said that there could be no question that the company was entitled to those grants. Then the government decided to issue the crown grants for that portion of the land known as in reserve as sections 1 and 2, which goes upon Elk river north and south. Even then I felt that I must try and still protect the interests of the country, if perchance there should be any loophole by which the province might honorably avoid the issuance of those land grants, and surrender such immense tracts of country. So after a prolonged interview and discussion with the solicitor of the company, Senator Cox, Mr. Jaffray and others, I got them to agree to the insertion in the two crown grants which we issued transferring 600,000 acres, of a proviso as follows:

"Provided that neither we, our heirs and successors, nor the said company, its successors or assigns, shall be in any way prejudiced in any claim we or they may have, or any contention we or they may make affecting the bonus lands dealt with in the various acts incorporating or aiding the said company, by the passing of the order-incouncil upon which this grant is based, or the issuing of this grant; but that notwithstanding the passing of said order-in-council and the issuing of this grant, both we and the said company shall be, as respects any such claim or contention, in precisely the same position as if said order-in-council had never been passed, and this grant had never been issued thereunder; and it is distinctly understood by the said company that this grant is accepted by it upon these terms."

By this we shall be in precisely the same position as if the order-in-council had never been passed and this grant had never issued. (Applause). So that if there was any possibility of defeating the company's title, we are protected by the proviso in those crown grants.

Mr. Martin laughed loudly and satirically. He said that he had never heard anything more ridiculous; the government were locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen.

Hon. Mr. Cotton said that he would have to apply to Mr. Martin Lord St. Leonard's remark to Lord Brougham, that if he knew a little law he would know a little of everything. He certainly thought that if the honorable gentleman knew a little more law he would not have drawn the government into any trouble. If the honorable gentleman could show the house and the government that by his legal knowledge they could nullify those crown grants and avoid the transfer of the land, he had every opportunity to do so. The grants issued were for only a very small portion of the total lands, and the government would be very glad to receive from the honorable gentleman any assistance that would enable them honorably to retain possession of the lands that would otherwise go to the company. There was another matter which Mr. Martin had dealt with in much the same reckless way—and that was the paragraph in the speech that dealt with the proposal to substitute a cash subsidy for the land subsidy to which the Columbia & Western railway was entitled under the act passed in 1896. The honorable gentleman thought his knowledge of the C. P. R. was such that he knew that they would not take the cash unless they were getting the best of the bargain. He said all the best land had been picked out; that the rest was mostly mountainous land not worth having, and he sought to impress the country that the government were making a most improvident bargain. He would like Mr. Martin to take a little time and study the act, and to consider some other subjects which were connected with it. Sections 3, 4 and 5 stated that the government was allowed to sell lands fit for agriculture, and also to allow pre-emptions, and that it should keep a statement of the moneys received, and account to the company. Therefore the more land taken up the larger was the fund accumulated in the coffers of the government, which would have to be turned over to the company if the government allowed it to take the land grant instead of a cash subsidy. Mr. Martin forgot that under the act the company was to allow mineral prospectors to take up mineral claims, and that the company was bound to allow these prospectors to take up land and the surface rights at $5 per acre. There were considerable applications being made already, and everyone who knew the Boundary Creek country must be aware that a large number more would be made, so that even from a money point of view he was convinced that the province would benefit by the substitution of a cash subsidy. But that was only one part of the matter. The existence of the reserve was working the greatest injury to that part of the province. (Applause). Timber lands could not be dealt with. They knew the objections miners and others had to dealing with a company. The honorable member for Comox knew that sentiment existed. This was retarding the operations of the district. The people there were anxious for the removal of the reserve by some such action as the government contemplated, which would allow the whole country to be thrown open, but they should look at it also as to whether it was in the interest of the province as well as of the Boundary Creek country. He had given the matter a great deal of consideration; he had seen the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which was the assignee of the Columbia & Western, and he had made him this proposition: That the government should issue in bonds or stock or debentures for the amount of the cash subsidy which might be found to be due, he taking the debentures at their face value. The government would issue bonds of $100 each, and the C. P. R. would take them as if they were cash. There would be no discount and no commission for negotiating a loan. That means, as compared with some of the subsidies of the late government, a saving of about 10 per cent., so that the railway company would build 200 miles of road and become entitled to $4,000 a mile, which would make $800,000; and the government could save to the country from $60,000 to $80,000 on the transaction.

He thought that the house would see that if they could carry that out it would be a good proposition in business, and that the government would deserve the compliments of the country. He thought these were the only two subjects mentioned by the third member for Vancouver (Mr. Martin) that called for any comment from him, and though he did not wish to take up the time of the house he thought it necessary to refer and give a few minutes to the leader of the opposition. That hon. gentleman he described as a "picturesques old Bourbon—a Bourbon of Bourbons." The leader of the opposition forgot nothing and he learned nothing. His speech the other day, he told the house himself, was only a repetition of his remarks a year ago. Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton, however, thought the leader of the opposition would not have been far off if he had said that he was merely repeating the speech that he had made for the past ten years.

Mr. Turner said that statement had been made in the house before this session, and it was not true. He did not say that he was repeating his speech of a former day, but he did say he must to a certain extent repeat his references to the loans.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said that was only a variation of form—the substance was the same. The leader of the opposition started out by saying that he never had had a deficit; he didn't think the hon. gentleman knew what a deficit was; he understood a deficit as a difference between a certain amount of money on the one side and a certain amount on the other side; if one was not equal to the other there was a deficit. Apply that to the finances of the province and there was a deficit when the expenditure exceeded the revenue. That has been the case for the past ten or twelve years, as Mr. Helgesen had pointed out. The deficits varied in amounts from $50,000 to, in the latter portion of the hon. gentleman's career as Finance Minister, when he had become utterly reckless, of over one million. The leader of the opposition said they were not deficits, because that money was spent on public works, (Laughter. Even allowing that, there would still be a deficit—but the hon. gentleman was not correct when he said that the money went into valuable reproductive works.

Anyone who analyzed the statements for the past ten years would see that a very large sum was spent every year out of borrowed money for matters which could only be called current expenses. How long could any province pursue such a policy without ultimate disaster? If they would analyze carefully the accounts of those years, they would find that a certain proportion of the salaries of the civic servants were practically paid out of borrowed money, because there was nothing else to pay them with. That was the manner in which the hon. gentleman had carried on the finances of the province. In July, 1897, he had claimed to have a surplus of $236,000. Why? Because a loan had been negotiated two years before, and he had not been able to get rid of it. (Laughter.) Then he went on the other tack, and in 1898, when he saw that there was an overdraft at the bank of something over $330,000, he said: "That is nothing; it is to our credit: it shows that we are in such good standing with the bank that they will let us overdraw." If that was sound logic in 1898, the Finance Minister considered that the financial standing of the province under him was four times better than under his predecessor, because in July, 1899, he had had an overdraft of three and a quarter million. (Laughter, and a voice: "And you wanted to give a million to the Pacific cable.") Mr. Carter-Cotton claimed that Mr. Turner's finances would not bear investigation.

The hon. Finance Minister, continuing, gave figures to show that there had been remissions of taxation, despite opposition statements to the contrary. Touching upon Mr. Turner's criticism of the last loan, he quoted from a letter received by Mr. Gillespie, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, from the London directors, speaking in highly complimentary terms of the success of the issue in the fact of the stringent money market. He dealt at length on the matter of the Pacific cable to show that all the possible liability that the province would have incurred had its offer been accepted was one-ninth of the interest on the proposed Imperial issue of Pacific cable bonds, which was a very small sum indeed. The government never intended to give a million dollars, nor even fifty thousand—never thought of doing so. After dwelling on the reasons for his holding two important portfolios, he referred to the proposed educational scheme, and said that it was much in the line of the suggestion of Col. Baker. As to the want of mention in the speech of agriculture, he showed how the government had been good friends to the farmers, and spoke of steps to be taken to improve their condition. The government intended to introduce an amendment to the alien bill so as to allow aliens (as Mr. McBride had proposed) to purchase claims from Canadian locators. He closed with a reference to Imperial federation and the loyalty of British Columbia. The full report of the concluding portion of his speech, necessarily withheld to-day owing to lack of space, will be given in to-morrow's issue.)

Before the usual motion preliminary to adjournment was made by the government leader,

Mr. Eberts moved the adjournment of the house in order to bring to the attention of the government and the house a serious condition of affairs in the Payne mine, Slocan district, a telegram having been placed in his hands by a gentleman present in the house, indicating an alarming condition of affairs. He asked permission to read this telegram, which purported to be a copy of one sent to Superintendent Hussey, and he would ask the Attorney-General to give the house an assurance that all due precautions were being taken to secure the protection of life and property. He had been informed that this was but one of several messages on the same subject, but that as late as 11 o'clock this day (Thursday) the only response elicited from the Attorney-General was that the matter was "receiving consideration." The message, which he read to the house, was:

Sandon, B.C., Jan. 16, 1900.

F. S. Hussey, Supt. Provl Police, Victoria, B.C.:

On behalf of the Payne Cons. Mining Co. I demand ample and immediate police protection for life and property. About midnight on the 14th inst., a mob of about 20 men came to the Payne tramway to prevent miners who had just arrived from going to work at the Payne mine. The secretary of the Sandon miners' union, who was the chief spokesman, said threateningly among other things, "If you want dirty warfare we will give you all you want." The threatening attitude and the violence of the language used on the occasion leads me to believe that I am justified in appealing to you for protection.

(Signed) C. H. HAND,
Manager Payne Mine.

"That is absolutely correct," said Hon. Mr. Henderson, as Mr. Eberts concluded the reading of the telegram.

The member for South Victoria continued that a gentleman now in the precincts of the house, and who had placed this telegram in his hands, had applied for protection, which it did not appear had yet been accorded. Matters of this kind were of very serious import. There were worthy of immediate and most careful attention. He had no wish or intention of saying aught in detriment to the miners' unions, or of labor organizations of any kind, but if it should be that they, or organizations of any kind, attempted to over-ride the laws of the land, it was the duty of the Attorney-General's department to, if necessary, bring out the full force of the law for the vindication of the law and the preservation of order, political or other considerations being in such circumstances denied recognition. He wished to ask the Attorney-General if he had given such instructions—

Mr. Kellie, interrupting: Don't you worry about the Slocan—the Slocan's all right.

Mr. Eberts hoped so. But when it was found that telegrams of such a character as the one he had read were sent the superintendent of police, and it did not appear that the desired police protection was afforded, and that as a result, the matter became one of extreme urgency, as which he brought it before the attention of the house.

Mr. Green (representative of the district in which the Payne mine is situated) said that for the benefit of the member for South Victoria, he would give the house his opinion upon the situation to which reference had been made. There was no doubt that the superintendent of police had received a telegram such as had been read, and possible others of similar tenor. But why had these telegrams been sent? Why were special policemen asked for at the Payne mine? Simply to stir up strife and discord where none at present existed. He denied that there was the slightest liability of bloodshed or serious trouble occurring in the Slocan. If Manager Hand would treat his men properly they would treat him properly. If it should be that trouble did arise it would not be through the men of the union using moral suasion to prevent the importation of men (aliens) to take their places in the works of the company. He was satisfied that the Attorney-General would use all due precaution for the protection of life and property, but he denied that special police were necessary—no more so than when this same gentleman had had special police hurried on a special train to Ymir, to protect life and property that never was in danger.

Hon. Mr. Henderson had no objection whatever to answering Mr. Eberts' interrogation, but felt that he was bound to resent the insinuation of inactivity. He had not neglected this matter by any means. In fact he was constantly in communication with Superintendent Hussey on the subject; and he could say that there was good ground for supposing that the Payne management could not reasonably anticipate bloodshed or even a breach of the peace. He might say, however, that action had been taken, and that probably an officer was now on the spot.

The motion to adjourn was thereupon withdrawn by Mr. Eberts, and the day's proceedings terminated in the usual way.

QUESTION TO BE ASKED.

By Mr. Turner—To ask: (1) What was the overdraft at bank on 30th June, 1899? (2) At what date was the net amount of the 1899 loan placed to the credit of the province? (3) What is the rate of interest that the banks allow the province on the credit balance since the date of that deposit?

A lazy liver may be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. A stick is all right for the back of a lazy man. But it would be a savage as well as a stupid thing to beat a weary mn or a starving man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging liver it is a great mistake to lash it with drastic drugs. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a torpid or sluggish liver is but a symptom of an ill-nourished body, whose organs are weary with overwork. Let your liver alone. Start with the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in proper working order, and see how quickly your liver will become active and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvellous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of other organs.

Finance and Commerce

New York, Jan. 18.—The stock market conditions to-day showed no marked change from those prevailing for some time past, and a general lassitude fell upon the market. Closing quotations:

Amn. Cotton Oil	33
Amn. Tobacco	99¼
Amn. Sugar	115¾
Atch	20
B. & O.	58⅝
B. R. T.	69¾
C. & O.	30¼
C. B. & Q.	121⅝
Chicago Gas	103¼
C. & N. W.	162
C. R. I. & P.	106
C. M. & St. P.	118⅛
Con. Tob.	32⅞
Colo. Fuel	44
C. C. C. & St. L.	60⅝
D. & R. G. pfd.	69⅛
Fed. Steel	50¼
L. & N.	80½
Man.	92⅛
Mo. Pac.	40⅝
Met. Traction	165¼
Nat. Lead	25¼
N. P. com.	51¼
N. P. pfd.	74⅛
N. Y. C. & H.	133¼
N. Y. O. & W.	21¾
P. M.	43¼
Sou. Ry.	11⅝
So. Pac.	38
T. C. & I.	84¼
Tex. Pac.	15⅝
U. S. Leather	17¼
U. S. Rubber	42
U. P.	47¼
C. P. R. in London	95½
Com. Cable in Montreal	173

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Jan. 62¼c., May 65½c., July 66⅛c. Corn—Jan. 31⅛c., May 33½c., July 34@34⅛c. Oats—Jan. 22½c., May 23⅞@24c.

Mother's Remedy

For Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Asthma is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

A right remedy, right at hand, is the righ way to prevent serious illness.

That Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the right remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs is attested by the prudent mothers of Canada who have cured their dear ones time and again by using this famous family medicine.

Pneumonia and Consumption are always the result of a neglected or uncontrollable cold, and can always be prevented and cured by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Croup and Bronchitis cannot rob the home of its little ones when mother has this her favorite remedy at hand.

Delightfully healing and soothing in action, pleasant to the taste and prompt in affording relief, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the standard remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, throat irritation and soreness, tightness in the chest, cold on the lungs, and all kinds of colds in the throat, bronchial tubes or lungs.

25c. a large bottle at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1895, wrote:—

"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Caine,

Author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman," "The Christian," etc., when speaking on "Criticism," recently, said:—

"When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes permanently; when it is bad, it only goes for a while: the public finds it out."

The Proprietor of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

has said over and over again:—

"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will sell just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with glare and snuffed out in gloom? The fact is, a man is not easily gulled a second time; and every dissatisfied purchaser does ten times more harm than one satisfied does good. Assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum, after a public trial of half-a-century, is conclusive testimony of their popularity, superiority and proverbial worth."

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival. In boxes, 25 cents each, at all drug stores.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

BUILDERS & GENERAL CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad St., P.O. Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired etc. ja6

FUR SKIN DRESSER.

R. PUMFREY—Beaver, Otter and other Skins Dressed; Seal Skin Jackets Redyed. 123 Fort St.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining an milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.— R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government, Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ltd., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch, Vancouver.

REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—Seven-roomed furnished house, No. 23 Catharine St., Victoria West; immediate possession; piano, two boats and boat-house, with premises. Ben Williams & Co., 44 Fort St. j11

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 40 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTERAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.
STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTS MAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B. N.A. Building, Hastings street.

The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West. Vancouver, B.C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.
Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouve,
F. J. POSTE, P.O. Manager.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Roy al Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE £100,000 486,666

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

Agents and Correspondents.—IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce. Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

Yukon and Atlin Gold Fields

Drafts, Letters of Credit, etc issued direct on Dawson City Atlin City and Skagway

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from $1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Clearance Sale of Waterproofs for Men and Boys

ARTHUR HOLMES 78 YATES ST. Corner Broad

Albion Iron Works Co, Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

WAR MAP. South Africa

The Most Complete Up-to-Date Map in the Market.

Keep Posted on Movements of the Troops.

We have just received a consignment of Maps of South Africa—26 x 19 inches—giving the greatest detail of South African points. It is a most valuable aid in following the events as they take place during the present war. In fact it is absolutely necessary to understand the accounts of engagements, movement of troops, etc.

On the reverse side of this map is a large Map of the World on Mercator's projection. This enables the reader to follow the movements of the Navy from all parts of the World.

Maps of the Philippine Islands

AND A DETAILED

Map of the Island of Luzon

where the war is on between the United States and Filipinos are also shown, thus giving all necessary information of the location of the war in the Philippines.

PRICE 25cts.

By Mail, at Newsdealers, or at The Colonist office

B. WILLIAMS & CO.'S SLAUGHTER SALE

Our NEW BUILDING will be ready on APRIL 1st.

SALE GOES ON UNTIL WE MOVE

150 doz. MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR reduced to 40c, 45c, 50c and 55c per garment (to clear) FOR CASH

100 BOYS' TWO PIECE SUITS at HALF PRICE - FOR CASH

BOYS' PEA JACKETS reduced to $1.00 (worth $1.50 and $1.75) - - - - - - - - FOR CASH

100 PAIRS MEN'S TWEED PANTS (worth $2.00) reduced to $1.10 per pair - - - - FOR CASH

MEN'S and BOYS' MACKINTOSHES, OVERCOATS, SUITS and RIGBY CAPES at HALF PRICE FOR CASH

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON STREET

IMPERIAL HOTEL

Restaurant

(Theatre Block.)

★ NOW OPEN ★

Private Dinners and Suppers a Specialty

Rooms single and on suite.

Meals at all hours

English & French Cooking.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,

Victoria, Jan. 18.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Another high pressure area has appeared over California, while from this eastward to the Great Lakes a series of low areas accompanied by very mild weather prevail. At Medicine Hat and Swift Current the temperature rose to 60. The weather remains mild over the entire Pacific Slope and rain is falling in Western Washington.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	43	52
Westminster	46	50
Kamloops	42	50
Barkerville	..	..
Calgary	30	50
Winnipeg	..	34
Portland, Ore	44	52
San Francisco	48	54

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Friday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh or strong south and southwest winds; unsettled and mild, with occasional rains.

Lower Mainland—Fresh east and south winds; mild, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	44	Mean	47
Noon	50	Highest	52
5 p.m.	49	Lowest	43

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... Calm.
Noon ..... Calm.
5 p.m. ..... 12 miles west.

Average state of weather—Cloudy with showers.

Rain—.04 inch.

Sunshine—12 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.928
Corrected 29.940

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:—

P. T. Patton.	Mrs. Palmer.
Kate McNeil.	Mr. Palmer.
Hottest Coon Co.	Dr. W. Weld.
C. Fletcher.	Jas. Shields.
J. Burns.	F. B. Ellison.
Geo. Leishman.	E. Leonard.
T. Lawrence.	Dr. Pearson.
C. A. Holland.	H. W. Wood and family.
W. C. Nichol.	
Miss Hardie.	Mrs. Patton.

By steamer Queen from San Francisco:

M. Myers.	Mrs. Myers.
D. Mulvey.	G. Ramsay.
Mrs. Hamberger.	Mrs. Ramsay.
M. Hamberger.	A. Bond.
H. Dovather.	G. T. Baker.
B. F. Giger.	Miss H. Miller.
Mona Cutler.	G. Chapman.
Miss Woodill.	J. Scott.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:—

Turner, B. & Co.	B. A. Paint Co.
S. Leiser & Co.	H. B. Co.
Naval Stores.	J. H. Todd & Son.
Lenz & Leiser.	Speed Bros.
W. A. Ward.	S. Y. Griffin & Co.

By steamer Queen from San Francisco:

Okell & Morris.	W. U. Tel. Co.
M. W. Waitt & Co.	Kwong Wo Chan.
McCandless Bros.	Winch & Bower.
M. Bantley.	Gam Lee Yuen
Marine Iron Wks.	Centra. Fish Mkt.
L. Goodacre.	Taylor, S. & Co.
Kam Lung.	Hamilton Powder.
Johns Bros.	Hol Tai.
H. D. Fairall.	T. Davies.
G. E. Monro & Co.	H. Morey & Co.
Giant Powder Co.	A. Howe.
Fell & Co.	W. J. Sutton.
Erskine, W. & Co.	W. G. Cameron.
D. H. Ross & Co.	Wah Yuen.
B. Williams & Co.	The Colonist.
B. C. Elec. Ry. Co.	Thorne & Co.
R. Baker & Son.	Thos. Earle.
R. Wollender.	S. Leiser & Co.
Province Pug. Co.	M. H. H. Lambert.
Wells Fargo & Co.	R. Porter & Sons.

WHAT IS SHILOH?

A grand old remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption; used through the world for half a century, has cured innumerable cases of incipient consumption and relieved many in advanced stages. If you are not satisfied with the results we will refund your money. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. All druggists.

New License Commissioners

Appointments for the District Made Public in Yesterday's Gazette.

Company and Official Notices Published in the Weekly Issue.

Yesterday's issue of the provincial Gazette contained notices of a number of appointments, particularly license commissioners for the various districts. The new commissioners are:

Alberni License District—H. S. Law, and F. L. Gill, of Alberni.

Comox License District — Alexander Salmond, of Comox, and Cory Spencer Ryder, jr., of Cumberland.

North Nanaimo License District—T. Cowan and Walter Jones, of Wellington.

South Nanaimo License District—David J. Thomas, of Oyster Bay, and Patrick Dolan, of Cedar district.

Cowichan License District—W. C. Duncan, of Duncan, and H. A. Howell, of Chemainus.

South Victoria License District—Geo. Sangster, of Turgoose P.O., and George Deans, of Cedar Hill.

North Victoria License District—Walter Copeland and J. J. Downey, of North Saanich.

Richmond License District — Nicolai Christian Schou, of Vancouver, and J. Morton Drummond, of Moodyville.

Chilliwack License District—Joseph Ogle, of Sardis, and John Denholm, of Chilliwack.

Nicola License District—D. Green-Armytage, of Coutlie P.O., and F. P. Cook, of Granite Creek.

West Yale License District — William Teague, of Yale, and W. H. Flood, of Hope.

Ashcroft License District—Alexander Lochore, of Foster's Bar, and I. Lehman, of Ashcroft.

North Yale License District—J. D. Lauder, of Nicola, and R. H. Lee, of Kamloops.

Southeast Yale License District—L. W. Shatford, of Fairview, and Ainsley Megraw, of Camp McKinney.

Northeast Yale License District—Fred. Billings, of Vernon, and Isaac Heard, of Lansdowne.

Boundary Creek License District—J. C. McNicol, of Revelstoke, and William M. Lawrence, of Revelstoke.

Ainsworth License District—Neil F. McKay, of Kaslo, and Edmund F. Stephenson, of Kaslo.

Slocan License District—Thos. Brown, of Sandon, and Roderick O. Matheson, of Silverton.

Southeast Kootenay License District—Andrew B. Grace, of Fort Steele, and Robert E. Beattie, of Cranbrook.

Northeast Kootenay License District—Charles H. Parson and Charles A. Warren, of Golden.

West Lillooet License District—William Boyd and R. T. Graham, of Clinton.

Esquimalt License District—Herbert William Pauline, of Esquimalt, and Joseph Atkins, of Parsons' Bridge.

Nelson License District—E. C. Arthur and Peter C. Wilson, of Nelson.

The other appointments Gazetted are:

To be justices of the peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and Kootenay; Edwin A. Bird, of Alert Bay; Chris. Carlson, of Bella Coola; Roderick C. McDonald, of New Westminster; A. Ackerman, of Upper Sumas.

W. J. Manson, of Mission City, to be a nortary public for the Mainland.

Chas. E. Hamilton, of Golden, to be a clerk in the office of the government agent at Golden; such appointment to take effect on the 1st prox.

To be license inspectors under the Liquor License Act of 1899: W. R. Atkins, for South Victoria, vice J. M. Langley, resigned; T. G. Black, of New Denver, for the Slocan, vice L. R. Forbes, resigned; Stephen Redgrave, of Golden, for N. E. Kootenay, vice F. C. Lang, resigned; R. B. Lister, of New Westminster, for the Chilliwack district.

The James Robertson Co., of Montreal, capital $750,000, of which C. A. Godson of Vancouver is agent, has been licensed as an extra-provincial company.

The Chilliwack license district has been defined as all that portion of Chilliwack riding not included in any municipality.

The Ward Horsefly Gold Mining Co., of Victoria, capital $500,000; and the Boundary-Lardeau Mining Co., of Eholt, capital $1,500,000, have been incorporated.

Messrs. Thomas Kidd, James Whiteside and William Gay have been selected as commissioners in the Lulu Island slough dyking district.

It has been ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that whenever an official, through error or inadvertence, improperly issues a certificate of improvements, it may be cancelled by order-in-council, notice of such cancellation being given in two successive issues of the Gazette.

RUNOFF IN CROW'S NEST.

Passenger Train Badly Wrecked—All Hands But Brakeman Escape Serious Injury.

From the Nelson Tribune, Jan. 15.

A C. P. R. train was badly wrecked on the Crow's Nest road about noon yesterday. By a miracle no lives were lost, but three men were more or less injured. The loss to the company will be heavy, as several cars were damaged beyond hope of repair. The cause of the wreck has not been determined, but the only tenable theory seems to be that a rail spread, allowing the baggage car to jump the track.

The accident happened at a point one mile ast of Creston. The train comprised a locomotive and tender, baggage car, colonist car, first-class coach and Pullman car. The train was running at an ordinary rate of speed and was rounding a curve when the crash came. The locomotive kept the rails, and the tender, baggage car, colonist and first-class coaches were hurled some distance from the track.

The scene after the passengers extricated themselves was startling, and on every side wonder was expressed that half a dozen or more lives had not been lost. The baggage car was at a right angle to the track. The trucks, floor and one side of the colonist had been torn up, and the remainder of the car crumpled up as though the material had been tin. The first-class car was thrown over two great stumps fifteen feet from the track and was buckled up and generally dismantled. The Pullman escaped lightly, the front end being telescoped and thrown from the track, while the rear trucks kept the rails.

There were some fifteen passengers aboard the wrecked train, among them being J. C. Drury, of Rossland, and T. G. Proctor, of Nelson. Mr. Drury tells a graphic story of the wreck in part as follows: "Mr. Proctor and myself were the only occupants of the Pullman, and were seated in the smoking compartment when the crash occurred. We were thrown about the compartment roughly, but escaped without a scratch. On recovering our feet we rushed out and at first glance concluded that everyone in the cars ahead must have been killed. In a moment, however, passengers began to climb out of windows, and we forced the door of the first-class coach to allow those within to escape. No one in this coach was injured. In the colonist car two passengers received scalp wounds, but only one of them was at all seriously hurt.

"The baggageman was quite badly hurt. He was crushed about the shoulders and hips. When the accident happened he was placing a quarter of beef and a package of money near the door to be put off at Creston, and when we pulled him from the shattered car his only thought was for the money. Nothing would satisfy him until the brakeman crawled into the wreck and secured the valuable parcel. The brakeman discovered the car to be on fire, which we worked for some time to extinguish. Meanwhile the conductor had sent a man into Creston with word of the accident, and within a short time an engine and van arrived from Sirdar to take the passengers on to the landing. I am quite at a loss to understand how half the passengers aboard the wrecked train escaped without the loss of life or limbs."

Messrs. Drury and Proctor arrived in Nelson at 8 o'clock last night, being delayed only three and a half hours.

FROM THE FRONT.

Letter written by Sergt. Northcott Just After Canadians' Duties Commenced.

In letters received here yesterday from British Columbia's representatives in the Canadian contingent now doing service in South Africa, it is learned that "A" Co., including the British Columbia men, was first ordered to the front and the probability therefore is that it was they who have covered themselves with honor in the engagements reported by cable. Writing to a member of the Colonist staff on December 6th from De Aar, Cape Colony, Sergt. Joseph Northcott says:

"I sieze the first opportunity I have had to inform you briefly of our doings since leaving Victoria. By the above address you will see that we are well on our way to the front. We expect to be in action at any moment. Just now we are all ready packed up waiting orders to march. Owing to reasons more or less obvious our information as to what is going on at the seat of action is very vague, but we have reason to believe that a big battle is not far off. All the boys are well and very anxious to be in the next fray. We are all growing chin-whiskers, owing to the fact that we travel light and carry no superfluous baggage, and look like a lot of brigands. Our "lady-killers" look the worst of the gang. I am sure nobody would ever dream of asking one of us to hold his hand-bag, much lass his purse. Our voyage out was quite uneventful and the weather excellent. The thermometer is nearly at 100 and sandstorms are the fashion. The sand gets into everything, eyes, hair, clothes, rifles, food, etc. The Duke of Cornwall's light infantry regiment, a battalion of the First Essex, also some mounted infantry are our neighbors. A battery of R.H. artillery left here yesterday for the front, also a maxim gun detachement. I am glad to say that Scott has been promoted to Sergeant. O'Dell's whiskers have turned out to be a beautiful reddish-gold. Gamble is looking very sad. Can it be he is mourning for the thirty-eight? Finch Smiles does not seem to take kindly to the Kaffir belles. I fear he, too, is mourning for the fair ones of Victoria."

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Never Tastes Cheap or Degenerated. It is equal to any society.

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CANADIAN ITEMS.

Handsome Subscription to Patriotic Fund—Two Assignments in Toronto—Sudden Death.

The Imperial bank has subscribed $2,000 to the National Patriotic Fund started by the Globe.

W. A. Westland, of Westland Brothers, painters, a well known citizen of London, Ont., is dead, aged 39.

The Cloak Manufacturing Company of Toronto, has been forced to make an assignment, owing to the death of A. D. Benjamin, a couple of weeks ago, Benjamin having been a large partner in the concern. The liabilities will probably largely exceed $50,000. The concern has small capital but good credit owing to the Benjamin connection. The assets are large but unknown.

Rowsell, Hutchison & Co., law printers and booksellers, Toronto, have assigned, with liabilities placed at $25,000.

C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending January 14, were $495,000; for the same week last year, $416,000.

Protests against the return of C. A. Brower, in East Elgin, and Findlay G. Macdiarmid in West Elgin have been filed by the defeated Liberal candidates in the recent provincial bye-elections.

J. Drury, Pilkee and W. Caldwell, of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, will go to Newburg, N. Y., to take part in the championship races. Drury will probably attend the Western championship races in St. Paul.

J. C. Auger, employed in the Winnipeg custom house, dropped dead while entering the house of a relative. He was about 45 years of age, and a son of J. G. Auger, registrar of Montreal.

The marriage of A. G. Blair, son of the Minister of Railways, to Margaret L. Holden, was quietly solemnized at Trinity Anglican church, St. John, N.B., on Wednesday. It would have been a brilliant affair but for the death of the brother of the groom a few days ago.

THE POISONING TRIAL.

Accused Identified as Lessee of Letter Box Under Assumed Name of Barnet.

New York, Jan. 17.—The most surprising thing brought out to-day during the trial of Roland B. Molineux was the statement of Nocholson Heckmann, who conducted the private letter box office at 257 West 42nd street, that an attempt had been made to use money in this already celebrated case. Heckmann said that he had known Molineux for at least five years, and that he had seen him at least 150 times. He swore that Molineux hired a private letter box from him under the name of H. C. Barnet.

During a severe cross-examination Mr. Weeks brought out the fact that a certain newspaper had agreed to pay Heckmann $350 if he could identify Molineux as his customer. He told of a visit which he made in company with a reporter to the factory in Newark where Molineux was employed, and of a positive identification which he made of the defendant as "H. C. Barnet." Witness said Molineux almost fainted when he called upon him, and that the defendant left immediately, saying he did not want to talk to newspaper men.

Mr. Heckmann was asked by Recorder Goff if he had ever been promised anything or offered any inducements to testify as he had, but the denial of the witness was clear and emphatic. Finally the recorder said: "You are positive that you have made no mistake when you say that this defendant is the man who rented a letter box off you in the name of H. C. Barnet?" "I am certain; I know that I am right," was the reply.

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Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents

115 Government St.

Steamboat and Express Safes.

A very useful little table was recently published by the late Peter J. Leech, of Victoria, entitled:

"Hour Angles Without Logarithms."

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained from it are sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitudes mentioned, viz., 40 degrees to 60 degrees north, and 40 degrees to 60 degrees outh.

Should the navigator prefer to determine his hour angle in the usual manner, Mr. Leech's table will prove invaluable as affording a ready check upon his work.

Copies of the table may be had at the bookstores, or at the office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria

PRICE $2.00

TRADES AND LABOR.

The Council Endorses the System of Having Independent Labor Candidates.

At a largely attended meeting of the trades and labor council on Wednesday evening the standing committees were appointed. In regard to the objection entered by Mr. Geo. Penketh, of the boilermakers' union, against a resolution passed at the last meeting it was decided to refer the matter to the boilermakers.

The following resolution passed at the meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Montreal last year, was endorsed:

"Whereas the various reports from the provinces and from the general executive of this congress are in effect to be that so far as our efforts by petitions and interviews with the legislatures of the provinces and with the federal government of this country, that nothing has been accomplished by the above mentioned methods; resolved, that this congress recommends that the various central bodies of labor in Canada take such steps to form themselves into political organizations on independent lines from the old capitalistic political parties, and wherever, in the opinion of our central bodies, they are in sufficient numbers to warrant placing candidates in the field that we endeavor to have direct representation in the various houses of parliament on lines similar to the organized workers of Great Britain, British Columbia, New Zealand and Australia, and that hereafter members of labor organizations found on the platform and advocating the interests of the old political parties be regarded with suspicion, as decoys of the wage earners, and should be regarded as opponents of the advanced labor movement, and that this be submitted to a referendum vote of all of the organizations in affiliation with this congress, and should such a vote be in the affirmative then immediately proceed on the above lines."

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

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The EMPIRE TOBACCO CO.

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ESQUIMALT - NANAIMO RY.

New Time Card to Take Effect Saturday, December 2nd.

Leave Victoria Daily - -	9.00 a.m.
Leave Victoria Saturday -	9.00 a.m. and 3.10 p.m
Arrive Victoria D'ly except Sunday-	11.45 a.m.
Arrive Victoria Saturday -	11.45 a.m. and 6.25 p.m
Arrive Victoria Sunday- -	6.20 p.m.

Excursion Tickets on sale to and from all Stations on Saturday and Sunday, good to return on Monday.

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100 Per Cent. Hatched.

In a recent hatching contest in which there were over 400 trials the hatch was 100 per cent. in 19 cases with

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This machine has been demonstrated to be as near absolute perfection as can be attained. The regulation of heat, air and moisture have been proven perfect. See our new egg tray and other improvements.

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